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ILLUSTRATED IRRIGATION SUPPLEMENT

OF THE

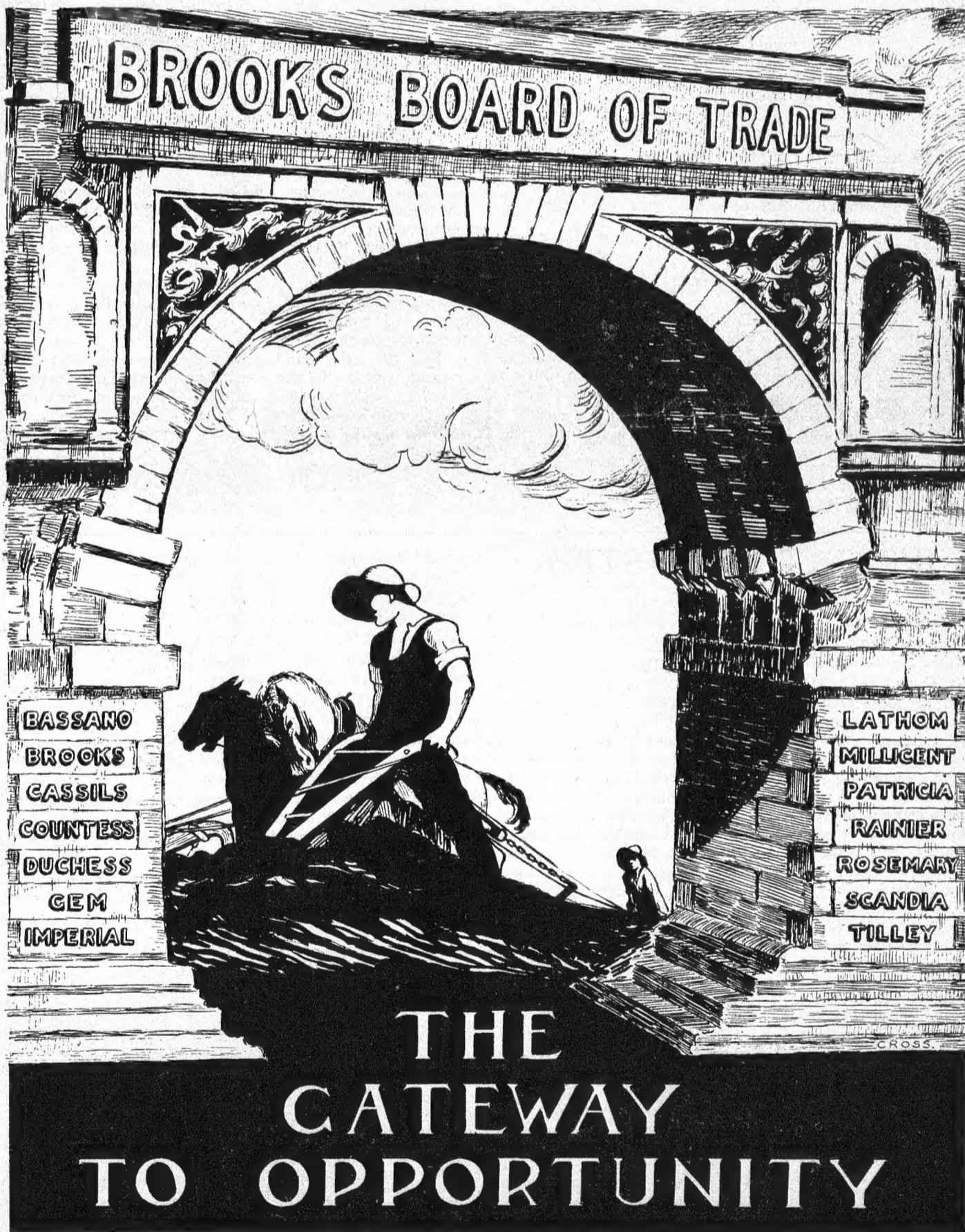
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HE blue canopy of night changed to the greys of a September dawn as an Indian rose on the summit of a high crag on Pidgeon Mountain.

This Indian was Sub-Chief Acasamocha, of the Blackfeet, returning from a Pow-Wow at Sun Dance Canyon where the strange doings of the white man had been recounted.

The line of easy travel was in the valley some three miles to the north, and a thunderous rumble told of an iron horse chugging its way westward through "the Gap." Acasamocha had been in search of sacred ochre and although he was fascinated by the ribbons of steel and the restless iron monsters which moved backward and forward thereon, he felt they boded ill for his people and he preferred to give them a wide berth.

He rose to his full height and gazed east over the Morley Flats and on past the confluence of the Elbow and Bow rivers into the distant open plain, where a kind Government had given his people a home, in exchange for Western Canada. He saw the plains and sky meet in mirage. A little to the east of the Blackfoot reserve, Crow Butte was silhouetted against the sky and surrounded by a huge lake.

Acasamocha knew there was no lake in that vicinity—nothing but a semi-arid region where the buffalo, through the centuries, had pounded the trails to the pot holes, creeks and rivers Red Deer and Bow. He thought of these vanished animals and the delicious pemican of yesterday and of the white man's cattle which now follow the same winding trails to water at high noon and sundown. He remembered the strange chant of the white men over a cow-camp fire near Gleichen, not more than one moon ago.

"Where the long-horn feeds on the sun cured grass,
'Neath the blaze of a cloudless sky—
There rides a man of the wild, wild West
Blest both by sun and air.
A simple man with a face of tan
And the will to do and dare.
He's slow of speech, but quick of hand
And keen and true of eye.
He's learnt with the learning of nature's school
The open air and sky."

Pale face medicine. But wait! what is that? Shadows moving up over Crow Butte. Shadows give place to the silhouette of two men walking, walking, walking right down into the lake of vaporous cloud. By their solid tread and bearing they are white men, but not cowmen.

Of all the whitemen west of the Lakes, Acasamocha knew of only two men likely to be astir on the Western Plains at this hour—Skagway Jack and Bill Pearce.

The cold greys give way to warmth and a veritable kaleidoscope of color as the sun peeps over the horizon and Acasamocha moves silently down into the timbered valley, harboring a strong belief that

those two whitemen were plotting further strange things of no good to the Red man.

Acasamocha's was not the only vision that September morn.

* * * * *

The hour was when most Christian people are finishing their beauty sleep and are on the point of rolling over. The first roll over for William Pearce meant that it was time to get up. He stood up and stretched. His left foot became entangled in the stock-sheet and he stumbled over Jack Dennis who was dreaming he had just given Reil, of Rebellion fame, a crack over the head with a leaden quirt; so with the consumption of a few beans and biscuits and some terse remarks to the teamster about not letting the sun burn a hole in his back, the two pioneers hiked up to the summit of Crow Butte and reviewed the surrounding plain. They visioned that some day, the mighty thirst of those thousands of square miles of prairie would be quenched by God given water, through the skill of man, and where then, a handful of riders and ten thousand cattle held sway—thousands of homes would arise and this prairie support a happy and prosperous people.

* * * * *

August, 1914, and a small group of engineers stand on the edge of a cutbank south of Bassano and look down on a huge dam just completed. The mountain river is held up and back. Conquered. Its waters are to be turned out into thousands of miles of canal—to give life and nourishment to the barren and parched lands.

All is ready, when suddenly, the stark cry of War rang round the world. The Great War was fought; the dark days and anguish of the next four years can best be expressed in the words of Rupert Brooke.

"Blow out, you bugles, over the rich Dead
There's none of these so lonely and poor of old,
But, dying, has made us rarer gifts than gold."

When Nations were staunching their wounds and trying to recuperate from chaos, our problems of Peace revolved in a state of animated suspension; yet, during this period, settlers commenced to found homes on the Eastern Section Irrigation Project.

* * * * *

July, 1927—High up in the sky's deep sapphire, we see an airplane come out of the east. A tilted wing, a fairy thing, hastening westward humming a song of triumph. Many moons ago Acasamocha saw strange things on Crow Butte.

Now when the plane is over the same spot, the pilot looks down on a strange sight. To the north, south, east and west he sees a golden carpet, broken up with hundreds of emeralds, each connected to the other by ribbons of silver. The carpet is ripening grain, the emeralds are fields of alfalfa and the silver strands—sparkling water in irrigation ditches.

There is no substitute for technical skill and efficiency so let us now descend from the clouds of abstract eloquence to the solid earth of crops, cattle, hay, irrigation, fruit, flowers and honey bees.

THE IRRIGATION SYSTEM

The Canadian Pacific Railway Company acquired a tract of three million acres of land from the Government. This land begins at Calgary and extends easterly for about 120 miles or about twenty miles east of Brooks. It lays north of and partly adjacent to the Bow River and extends northward to the Red Deer River for a considerable proportion of the distance and in some places is fifty miles or more in width. This tract was proposed to be partly irrigated by three irrigation systems and was divided into three parts, the Western, Central and Eastern Sections. An irrigation system was built to supply about 200,000 acres in the Western Section; water was diverted from the Bow River within the city limits of Calgary and the ditches extend easterly for about eighty miles. The Western Section is now almost completely settled. It was later decided to not build an irrigation system for the Central Section and it is now largely devoted to dry farming in more favoured parts and to stock raising in other parts.

The irrigation system for the Eastern Section which we are discussing in this publication was started about 1910. A dam was built across the Bow River at Horseshoe Bend. The dam was originally called the Horseshoe Bend dam but being only four or five miles from Bassano it is now called the Bassano

Dam and is a very interesting point for sightseers.

The Bassano Dam raises the water of the Bow River about fifty feet and it is diverted into a large canal excavated in the bottom of an ancient channel of the Bow River, extending easterly for about five miles where it comes out at ground level and the irrigable land commences. From this point the main canal branches, one (the north branch canal) extending north-easterly about fifty miles to the Red Deer River. The other, and larger (the east branch canal) extends southeasterly for forty

miles and supplies Lake Newell, a large artificial irrigation storage reservoir a few miles south of Brooks. This lake in turn supplies two large canals and a large acreage of land. The larger canals branch into smaller canals, distributaries and laterals and finally provide one, or more, deliveries as required for every farm unit in the Eastern Section. The main diverting canal has a capacity of 3,800 cubic feet per second, which makes it one of the large canals of the world. The total irrigable areas is about 450,000 acres. There are over one million acres of non-irrigable land interspersed among the irrigable areas. There are some very large blocks of non-irrigable land, and each irrigable

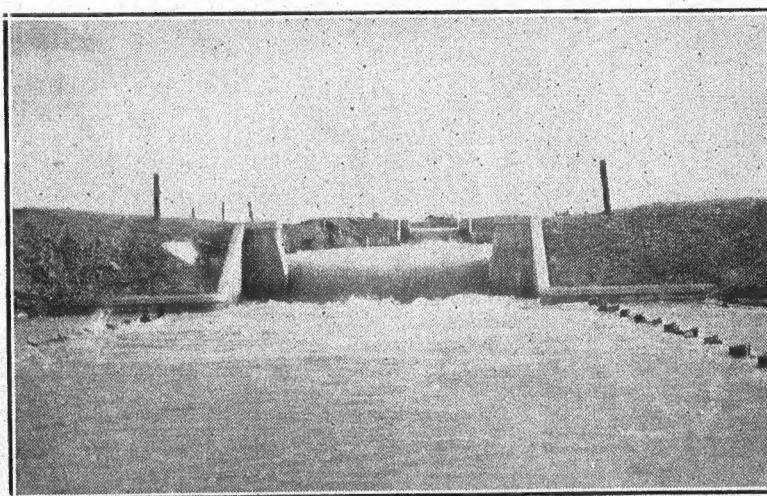
farm unit usually has at least a few acres non-irrigable.

There are 2,600 miles of irrigation canals of all sizes and several hundred miles of drainage canals. For those who are familiar with irrigation it may be said that the water supply and the sizes of the ditches are adequate. The water for this project has been allotted and the project has been approved by Dominion Government engineers after a study of the flow of the Bow River and the requirements for crops. The irrigation season begins the First of May and ends the last of September.

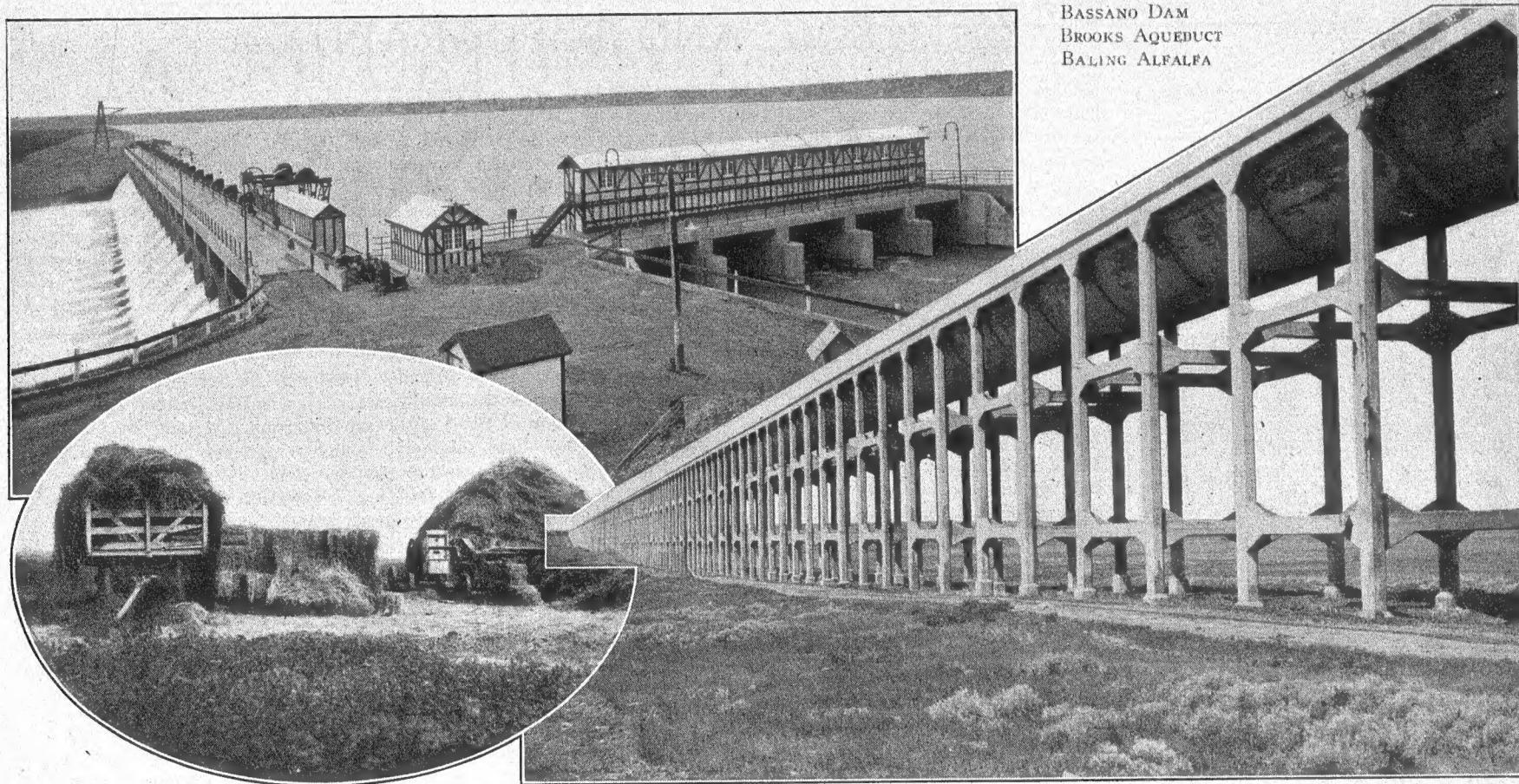
The first irrigation water was delivered in 1914. The outbreak of the world war interfered with rapid settlement for several years.

The largest area irrigated in any one year is 90,000 acres.

The system was built and is operated by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company. The charge for water is only \$1.25 per acre per year. The cost of the system is over fifteen million dollars which shows the faith this Company has in the enterprise. There are many large and magnificent structures among which are the Bassano Dam and the Brooks Aqueduct, both widely known among engineers and travellers. The Brooks Aqueduct is a concrete and steel trestle flume, two miles long, fifty feet high and with a channel twenty feet wide and ten feet deep. It crosses the railway six miles east of Brooks, being carried under the tracks in a pipe. It is a very prominent land mark.



Concrete Drop Structures

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ORIGIN OF OUR SETTLERS

The first settlement and development of irrigable lands in the Eastern Section, other than that carried out by the C.P.R., was through Belgian and British investment. This took place in 1912 and 1913, ahead of the completion of the irrigation system. The Belgian interests developed an area south-west of Tilley, a station on the main line of the C.P.R., near the easterly boundary of the Irrigation Block. Three miles east of Brooks the Duke of Sutherland purchased a large area, a portion of which was subdivided into farms of from 80 to 120 acres, buildings erected and resold by him to settlers of English and Scotch descent.

Following these two initial development schemes came the settlement in 1914-15 in the Gem Colony farms, north-east of Bassano. Here and also at Rosemary the Company developed a number of what have been termed "ready-made farms," and it was on these lands that these farmers settled. These men

were chiefly from the Mid-Western States, the majority coming from irrigation projects and hence were the first arrivals who had the advantage of possessing previous experience in irrigation farming.

During the next four or five years settlement was very gradual, chiefly due to unsettled conditions brought about by the world war. However, additional farmers kept arriving, a few at a time and new settlements came into being, sometimes at widely separated points, such as at Duchess and Bow Slope districts.

Towards the end of the World conflict and immediately following it, a much greater demand for farm lands arose, resulting in additional settlements and an increasing or spreading out of the first developments. These were mainly adjacent to the railway lines; viz., along the Bassano-Empress Branch at Countess, Rosemary, Millicent and Patricia, and along the main line at Lathom, Cassils and Brooks. On the south bank of the Red Deer River and north of Millicent and Patricia, a number of Old Country families took up irrigable land, forming a district which has been named Imperial. Thus the various settlements are fairly well distributed over the whole Eastern Section in an area roughly 40 miles by 50 miles.

CLIMATE

One of the most difficult tasks of descriptive writing is that of trying to picture climatic conditions to a person who has no direct means of comparison. The difficulty is further enhanced by the tendency to write in terms of averages and think in terms of the particular conditions obtaining or in terms of the extremes of temperature.

With this preface it is intended to try to give such a description of the climate of Southern Alberta as will enable a person in a totally different environment to form some conception of conditions here.

The average of the 43 years record at Calgary shows the following monthly means.

	WINTER	SPRING
Dec.	19.3 F.	25.8 F.
Jan.	14.1 F.	39.8 F.
Feb.	16.9 F.	49.2 F.
	SUMMER	FALL
June	56. F.	Sept. 50.8 F.
July	61.3 F.	Oct. 41.9 F.
Aug.	59.4 F.	Nov. 27.0 F.

The average annual mean for this period was 38.4 F.

One of the most attractive features of the Alberta Climate is the large number of sunshiny days. An average for 6 years at Calgary shows 100 clear days,

209 fair days and 56 overcast cloudy days in the year with a total of 92 days on which at least .01 inch of rain or snow fell. The average annual precipitation at Calgary during the 43 years for which records are available is 16.58. This average decreases as one travels eastward until at Brooks, the average for 12 years is 11.8 inches.

At Brooks the altitude is about 2,485 ft. above the sea level and over 900 ft. lower than at Calgary.

The matter of altitude has a most marked effect on climate that is often not realized by people who have never lived in a mountain country. For example one can find a climate quite similar to ours as far south as the State of Colorado by going up to an altitude of 6,000 to 7,000 ft. above sea level.

The dry air of Southern Alberta makes it easier to stand the extremes of heat and cold than in a more humid air.

There is usually a clear, bright autumn, with little or no snow until January. Spring arrives the latter part of March. Snow very seldom gets a foot deep, and automobiles are used all winter.

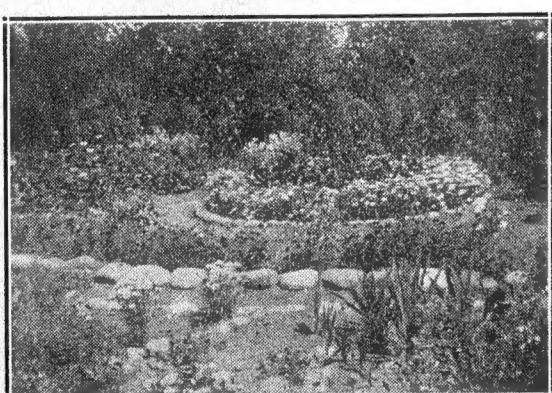
There is less need of barns than in California as the winter snow is as dry as dune sand, and a windbreak of trees, straw or rough boards gives the required protection.

The climate is said to be much the same as that of Montana, Idaho, Wyom-

ing and Colorado, by settlers from those states. Settlers from the middle west, the North Atlantic states, and Eastern Canada generally agree that our climate here is much more agreeable than in those places.



Cleaning a Drainage Ditch



A Corner of the Farnsworth Garden at Cassils

EDITORIAL

This special edition of the Brooks Bulletin is issued under the auspices of the Brooks Board of Trade. It has been prepared by the voluntary efforts of more than fifty farmers and business men and women of the district appointed for this purpose at community meetings. It has been paid for by the advertising and papers sold to our business men and farmers.

It is a community effort.

We who live here and who have come from all parts of North America, the British Isles and parts of Europe want more friends and neighbors to help us improve our social and economic conditions.

We like it here; we like the soil and climate, the opportunities for home making, prosperous agriculture and business; the opportunities for our children in a growing, vigorous country. We like the Canadian institutions under which we live; so like the British of which they are a part; so like the American from which they differ only as one grain of wheat from another.

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SOIL AND TOPOGRAPHY

Southern Alberta is characterized as a rolling prairie country becoming gradually more hilly as the impressive and rugged masses of the Canadian Rockies are approached. While Alberta has a small area in the south draining into the Gulf of Mexico and a large portion in the north draining through the MacKenzie to the Arctic Ocean, the main settled area and our particular district is drained through the Saskatchewan river to Hudson's Bay.

The Eastern Section district, on the main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway, is a typical prairie country extending between the deep and narrow river valleys of the Bow and Red Deer Rivers which flow into the Saskatchewan.

The soils on the prairies east of the Rockies consist mostly of deep rich loams grading into sandy loams and heavy clays at certain points and usually with heavier subsoils. All these soils may be found on the Eastern Section and they are also rich in humus and nitrogen but the sandy soils and the heavy clays are somewhat lacking in these elements and are more productive if built up with manure or by plowing under sweet clover or some other leguminous crop.

As every farmer knows, each type of soil has its especial advantages and disadvantages. Our prairie soils as a whole can hardly be excelled by any similarly large area. They are mostly free from rock and stones and it is a common experience in this country for a large farm to be broken from the native sod one year and put in crop the same or next year. Most of the soil contains small quantities of alkaline salts which are an advantage except in spots where they have been concentrated by leaching water. Such areas usually show a white incrustation of alkali salts and are of little value until this salt has been leached out. On the average less than four acres in every hundred are affected by alkali.

The soil and topography of this section has been somewhat modified by glacial action during the last ice age, perhaps 50,000 years ago, and the occasional large boulders found on the prairie have probably been dropped there by the melting ice.

The soils have been formed from the gradual erosion, decomposition and oxidation of the beds of clay and sands that were laid down east of the Rocky

Mountains during geologic time. The sun, wind and rain and natural vegetation through thousands of years has built up and made fertile the prairie soil. Another important factor has been the lowly gopher which is now poisoned as a crop eating pest. The gopher digs holes several feet deep into the soil and this process going on for a very long period and with countless generations has done much to deepen and aerate the famous prairie soils of Alberta.

The lands of this district have suitable slopes and are smooth enough for easy irrigation. It has been common practice to start cropping and irrigating without doing any smoothing or levelling. However, experience shows that each year the land should be smoothed by floating, that there will be some spots on a farm that need levelling with a scraper, that fills need to be built to carry water to the high spots and drains to take the water off the low spots. Work of this kind is commonly carried on as a programme extending over a period of years, gradually getting the land in shape and condition to be farmed and irrigated more efficiently and more cheaply and with greater crop returns and greater profits.

RAILWAYS AND HIGHWAYS

The Eastern Section is now well served by railway lines with progressive towns and villages at approximately eight miles apart, at most of which are located one or more elevators and a bank at three of these, viz; Bassano, Brooks and Duchess. The main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway runs approximately through the middle of the project from east to west. The town of Alderson is on the east boundary of the project and Bassano, sixty-three miles away is on the west boundary. Another line of the Canadian Pacific running between the city of Swift Current in Saskatchewan on the main line and Bassano where it joins the main line again, also runs through the project about fifteen miles north of the

main line. From Cassils, a station eight miles west of Brooks, on the main line, a branch runs southerly through the Irrigated District known locally as the Bow Slope District. From Rosemary, a station on the Bassano-Swift Current line, a branch runs northerly through another portion of the Project known locally as the Gem District. It will thus be seen that the Project is well served by railway lines and that long hauls, which have been a handicap to the western farms in the past, have been eliminated.

The Project is now well served with good roads so that the old prairie trail is almost a thing of the past. The Trans-Canada Highway runs through from east to west following closely along the main line of the Canadian

Pacific Railway. The Government of Alberta is, each year, bringing this highway up to a standard laid down by the Dominion Government and aids the construction through money grants as soon as any portion has been brought up to these specifications. This highway passes through the principal towns and cities, so that first class hotels and service for automobiles are available for the tourist traffic. Branch roads, serving the various settled portions of the Project, are being built and repaired and improved each year, so that practically every portion of the Project is now made accessible by a well-graded road and auto drives can be taken with real enjoyment and comfort. There is a gas filling station and a garage in almost every town.

FARM ADVISORY WORK

In the United States there is now a County Agricultural Agent employed in the majority of all agricultural counties. The work and value of these men to agricultural districts is now so well known as to need no further mention. In Eastern Canada and in some parts of the Prairie Provinces this work is carried on along the same lines by men who are called District Representatives.

The Canadian Pacific Railway originally owned all of the irrigated land under discussion in this issue of this paper and as Alberta is so large, with so few District Representatives, it was but natural that the Government did not see fit to place such a man on this Irrigation Project. The need for this work, however, was appreciated by the C.P.R. where large numbers of their new settlers had never farmed irrigated land before and a considerable portion had no previous farming experience. This need was met by establishing a branch department of the C.P.R. with headquarters at Brooks where several men, each skilled in irrigation and general agriculture, are employed on this work. Their services are free to all farmers on the Project and they work along much the same lines as the County agents in the United States or District Representatives in other portions of Canada.

These men help new settlers purchase livestock and farming equipment, help them plan their farm programme and even lay out their irrigation ditches for them. Through this department good seed, breeding ewes and rams, setting eggs, baby chicks, etc. are secured. These men answer inquiries of all kinds and their office at Brooks is a veritable information bureau for the settlers and residents of the Project. One important phase of their activities has been the establishment of co-operative marketing agencies. The Grimm Alfalfa Seed Growers' Association, the Brooks Farmers' Co-operative Association and several other activities having been formed and operated under their guidance and direction.



Irrigated Cabbage

AGRICULTURE

FIELD CROPS

Anyone can start in on a prairie farm on this project without being subjected to the expense of hauling rocks or grubbing trees and brush, the only requirements being that some of the farms on a portion of their area need levelling and smoothing up for irrigation before irrigation can be applied and utilized with one hundred per cent efficiency.

The area at present cultivated on this Project is approximately one-fourth devoted to the production of alfalfa hay and alfalfa seed. Grimm alfalfa is used almost exclusively as it is found very hardy, other strains not being hardy enough for this district. Alfalfa is usually planted at the rate of ten pounds per acre along with grain as a nurse crop. The following year it can be either cut for hay or saved for seed.

Two hay crops are always secured and sometimes a light third cutting. The average yield of the Project is from two and a half to four tons of hay per acre, while the seed yields, when same is saved for seed, range from one bushel to five bushels of Grimm alfalfa seed per acre. There is no place in North America where alfalfa does better than right here under irrigation in Alberta.

Sweet Clover, now being extensively grown, is used for pasture, hay and seed production purposes. It has been found to be a great soil rejuvenator and large grain yields are always secured after it has been plowed up. The White Blossom variety is usually used. It will produce four tons of hay per acre in two cuttings or it will pasture 15 head of grown sheep per acre throughout the season. Last year yields of barley of 100 bushels per acre were reported from Sweet Clover sod.

Red Clover, Alsike Clover and White Dutch Clover are also grown in the district and all do well. The Red and Alsike varieties are planted for hay or seed, while the White Dutch variety is used for lawns, pastures or seed production purposes, several seed yields netting as high as from \$75.00 to \$100.00 per acre have been secured from all three varieties of clover.

Marquis wheat is the standard wheat of the district though some farmers are growing a large number of other varieties. Taken as a whole, however, no other variety compares with Marquis as our season is sufficiently long to always ripen it in good shape. The average yield of the Project is around 30 bushels per acre but a large number of yields of from 50 to 60 bushels per acre have been grown where the grain was planted on alfalfa or sweet clover sod. This wheat is usually irrigated from one to three times, depending upon the season.

The principal varieties of oats grown are the Banner and Victory, both of which have won Grand Championships at the Chicago International Show. Oats are usually planted on irrigated land at the rate of three bushels per acre and the average yield usually runs around 50 bushels per acre, although it is easily possible to produce 100 bushels, and many farmers have done so on alfalfa and sweet clover sod.

The principal varieties of barley grown on the Project are the two Six-Rowed varieties, Bark's and Trebi. These are both rather late varieties and always yield well, particularly on rich ground, yields of 100 bushels per acre having been reported and the yield verified during the past season. The Project as yet hardly grows enough barley for local consumption as the majority of the farmers have seemed to prefer wheat. Better yields of better quality cannot be grown anywhere than in this district as has been evidenced by the outstanding prizes that have been won.

The principal crop of many farmers on new breaking the first year before the sod is well disintegrated is flax. Flax yields have ranged all the way from

Experiences of a Kansas Farmer on Alberta Irrigated Land

BY HENRY DAHL

I came here from Everest, Kansas, in March 1917. I had one and one half carloads of settlers effects, and very little cash, when I arrived at Brooks, eleven years ago.

My farm is situated on the main highway, ten miles north of Brooks, and about two miles south of Duchess. These towns are both lively trading centres, and have many courteous and prosperous business men.

I commenced farming here on a quarter section, and have gradually added thereto, until now I have a section, of which four hundred acres can be irrigated. Excepting the first two years, we have always had a good supply of water during the irrigating season.

I have never lost a crop by hail, frost, rust, insects, or destructive storms. Have had oats that yielded well over one hundred bushels per acre, with an average of about seventy-five the past few years.

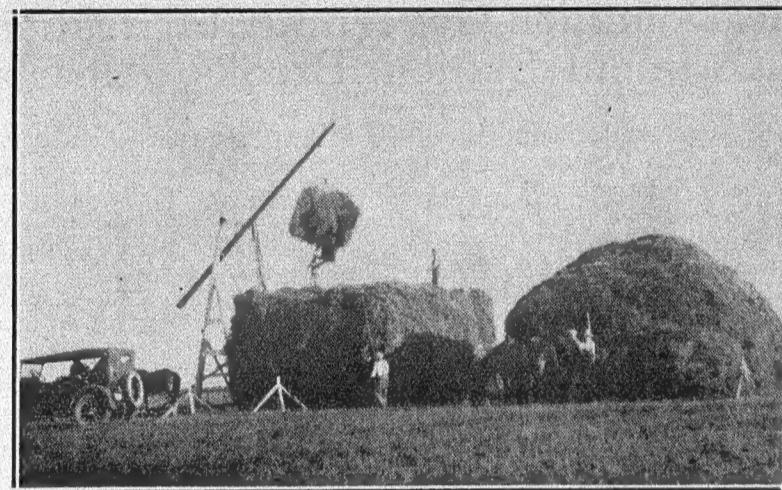
I have a twelve acre field which produced sixty-seven bushels of number two Marquis wheat (elevator weights) per acre. Also a forty acre field, which in two consecutive years produced a total of one hundred bushels of number two Marquis wheat per acre. My wheat has averaged about forty bushels for several years.

We have a grove of about twelve hundred trees which were planted in 1923, and are now fifteen to twenty feet high, and make an excellent windbreak.

To those who want to raise sheep, cattle or horses, a small irrigable farm where an abundance of feed can be grown, along with the free range, offers a very bright future.

Since coming here I have added about \$17,000.00 to improvements and equipment, and the total value of crops and hogs raised on the farm is \$97,743.00.

In closing will say that I have taken out my Canadian citizenship papers, and that my wife and I are both content to live in Sunny Alberta.



Stacking Alfalfa Hay, Duchess District, 1927

ten to twenty-five bushels per acre. Flax does especially well but since the Project has become established the acreage of this crop is rapidly diminishing.

Only a few years ago no one believed that profitable corn crops could be grown this far north. The trouble was that the early pioneers were trying to introduce Iowa and Missouri corn. It has been found in the past few years, during which time Alberta grown and matured seed corn has been available that several varieties of corn seem to do better and better each year. The acreage of corn is still limited but is rapidly increasing throughout the Province.

A most excellent corn show was held at Calgary during the fall of 1927, at which time the corn on display would have surprised any Iowa and Kansas farmers who might have had any doubts as to the ability of Alberta to produce corn. The corn grown on this project thus far has all been utilized either for seed purposes or has been "hogged" or "lambed off" by turning stock into the field in the early part of September and allowing them to do all the harvesting and walk to market. Returns as high as \$60.00 per acre have been secured in this manner.

Alberta now has a prosperous sugar factory at Raymond, approximately 100 miles south of Brooks. This, however, is too far to ship beets profitably but we expect to have a sugar factory somewhere on this Project within the next few years. Notwithstanding this some of the farmers every year have grown an acre or two of beets and these have always done especially well. These beets have always yielded from 12 to 20 tons per acre with the sugar content running from 15 to 18 and one-half per cent. The returns from these 20 ton yields at \$7.50 per ton have thus been \$150.00 per acre. It is estimated that it costs \$65.00 per acre to produce the beets.

All varieties of potatoes grow to perfection under Irrigation on this Project but the principal varieties now grown are the Early Ohio, Wee MacGregor, Gold Coin and Netted Gem. Our potatoes are usually planted the first week in May.

Brooks Farmers' Co-Operative Association, Ltd.

This farmers' association is a co-operative organization formed for the primary purpose of grading, selling and shipping the surplus baled alfalfa hay produced by the farmers on the Eastern Section Irrigation Project. The Association embraces practically all districts on the Project in its present membership of approximately 75 members. While the primary purposes of this organization was for the purpose of selling alfalfa hay, its by-laws are broad enough that when the need arises this same association can ship livestock and various other farm crops as well as handle coal, salt, binder twine and other products.

Before this association was formed, alfalfa hay was sold by individual farmers who in many cases found their own market; did their own advertising, when any was done, and graded their own hay. Uniform grading of the product was therefore out of the question.

Alfalfa hay was sold under these conditions for many years. This resulted in spreads of as high as two dollars per ton for hay of the same grade. The various co-operative organizations throughout Alberta had taught a real lesson in regard to marketing and with the success achieved by such organizations as the Wheat Pool and the local Alfalfa Seed Growers' Association, it was not difficult to form the Brooks Farmers' Co-operative Association.

The Board of Management of this Association consists of five directors from whom a manager is chosen. The members sign a marketing agreement by which they agree to turn over to the association all of the hay which they grow on their farm intended for baling. Any hay sold in the stack or in small wagon load lots is not included under the terms of the agreement.

The management of this Association advertise and endeavour to find markets for all surplus hay; appoint graders and handle all sales. Hay is sold in pools in periods of one month or more or less depending on conditions. All farmers selling during any pooling period receive the same price for the same grade. All money received by the Association is turned back to the growers except that required for handling the product.

This Association started to function during the fall of 1927. There was, however, only a comparatively small amount of hay turned over to them last fall, due to the large amount of hay sold locally to cattle and sheep men.

As time goes on this organization should and, no doubt, will become a very large one, doing a large business in farm products and supplies. Similar organizations formed several years ago at Pincher Creek and Coaldale, a few hundred miles from this district, have had wonderful success and without doubt this Brooks organization will function just as successfully.

The Dominion Government Irrigation Experiment Station, Brooks, Alberta

The Irrigation Experiment Station maintained by the Water Power and Reclamation Service, Department of the Interior, at Brooks, was established by the Dominion Government in 1917 to carry on a thorough system of investigation for the purpose of determining the duty of water or moisture requirements of crops grown under irrigation. This information is not only required in connection with the administration of the Dominion Irrigation Act, but is indispensable to the water users of the west if the benefits of irrigation are to be fully realized. Brooks was selected because climatic conditions here were found to be very suitable for such experiments and further, these conditions are considered fairly typical of those obtaining throughout a large proportion of the irrigated sections of Western Canada.

Ten years of experiments have now been completed and much useful data has been secured. Crops investigated include alfalfa, several varieties of clover, peas, beans, wheat, oats, barley, corn, flax, potatoes and sugar beets. The moisture requirements of these crops have been studied, particularly in relation to number and depth of irrigations and fertility as influenced by crop rotation. In the case of the wheat and sugar beet crops the seasonal use of water has been observed.

The effect of crop rotation on soil fertility is very marked. Results obtained not only serve to illustrate the possibilities which the use of legumes or soil improvement crops offer in crop production under irrigation, but they actually show that the use of legumes is a necessity if irrigation is to be profitable. The virgin soil here is rich in all elements essential for plant growth except nitrogen, which fortunately may be added in large amounts by simply growing legumes. This is one reason that the use of legumes is so profitable.

The following table shows the average yields of several crops obtained from the plots of highest and lowest fertility during the 8-year period of 1920-27 with different amount of irrigation. The sugar beet data are from 1926 and 1927 only.



Irrigating Beets

DOMINION IRRIGATION EXPERIMENTAL STATION, BROOKS

Crop	Degree of Fertility	Average yields per acre obtained with irrig's as follows:							
		Dry land	1-4"	2-4"	3-4"	4-4"	5-4"	2-6"	3-6"
Wheat (tons)	High	19.0	39.2	51.7	53.0	54.0	53.3	49.7	51.2
	Low	14.7	22.6	27.4	32.7	34.8	36.3	29.6	35.4
Oats (bus.)	High	26.4	86.7	95.5	108.0	116.0	116.1	110.0	111.0
	Low	26.4	57.6	69.5	77.5	84.0	86.0	79.5	83.5
Barley (bus.)	High	17.9	60.5	69.0	69.1	65.0	66.0	65.3	66.0
	Low	16.7	25.5	37.4	47.0	56.0	59.0	47.0	52.6
Sugar Beets (bus.)	High	13.3	18.1	18.1	17.6				
	Low		8.6	9.5	10.4				
% Sugar in Beets	High	17.2	16.9	16.4	16.0				
	Low	17.3	17.8	17.4	16.6				

From the foregoing table it will be noted that two irrigations each four inches in depth, produced an average of 51.7 bushels of wheat per acre under conditions of high fertility and only 27.4 bushels with low fertility. Oats and barley did not show the same degree of variation—particularly, on the heavier irrigated plots, but in all crops the effectiveness of lesser amounts of irrigation was greatly increased by high fertility.

As previously stated, the sugar beet results cover only two years' work. Exceptional weather prevailed in 1926 and conditions did not favor beet production. No less than three irrigations were needed to produce the highest average yield, while the sugar content was low. In 1927 the precipitation was above normal and the highest average yield was obtained with but one irrigation and the sugar content was average or better.

Meteorological records show that the conditions which reduced the sugar content of beets in 1926 occurs about one year in six or seven. The long days of sunlight and cool night temperature which normally prevail here favor the production of high sugar content in beets.

Results of the work at the station to date are reported in Bulletin No. 6, copies of which may be obtained by writing to the Commissioner of Irrigation, Calgary, or by calling at the station, which is one and a half miles west of Brooks. Visitors are always welcome.

Ten Years' Progress

By CARSON FOOTE, Duchess, Alberta

Ten years ago, I, and my youngest son Ernest, arrived in Duchess, Alta. We had been in a freight car for fifteen days, and travelled about twenty-two hundred miles. We had the key to my brother-in-law's shack on the quarter section adjacent to ours, and arrived there about eleven o'clock that night, with horses and all the stuff we could bring. The next day being Sunday we rested most of the time.

Soon we put up a tent, and then a substantial building to be used for a granary later. We lived in it until our house was ready in the fall. We managed to get some breaking done and the next summer about one hundred acres more were broken and sown to wheat. Making a home on a treeless prairie is no child's play. However we were in a new country and it was up to us. My wife and my oldest son, Herbert, joined us in a short time. The new life was quite a novelty to all of us.

Of course there were no fences, and our horses, if turned loose, could roam as far as they wished. That summer we erected a fence around the quarter section and gradually got things into

shape. It may seem easy to the uninitiated to plan the location of buildings and the different fields so that all will be handy and convenient. We did not find it so, and are still making changes.

We started planting trees the second year and they grew very rapidly. Now we have about fifty trees as tall as the house, and many smaller ones too.

Wheat, oats, and barley are the principle grain crops, and alfalfa is the hay crop. In our garden may be found any kind of vegetable we care to plant, and strawberries, raspberries, gooseberries, and other small fruits do well.

Since coming to Alberta there has been a great change in some respects. From a disorganized community to a co-ordinated district, where co-operation among farmers is the key-note of progress. This is an achievement that farmers in older countries would be glad to attain.

The climate and long sunny days make the fields of grain, together with the beautiful green of the alfalfa, a sight worth travelling many miles to see.

I believe there is a still brighter future for the farmers of "SUNNY SOUTHERN ALBERTA."



Irrigation Onions, Furrow Method

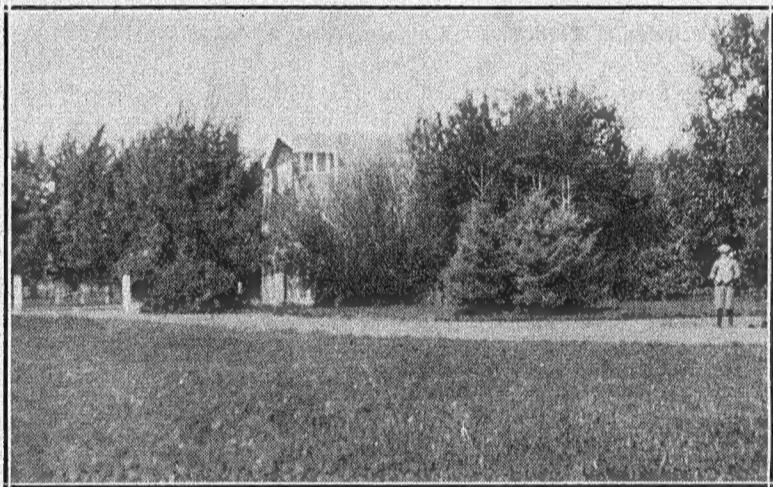
C.P.R. DEMONSTRATION FARM

The Brooks Demonstration Farm has been maintained by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company for the past several years. This farm adjoining the Brooks Townsite on the East consists of 193 acres and is well improved and laid out for diversified farming. It is maintained for the purpose of experimenting with new varieties and irrigation farming methods and to demonstrate to the incoming and resident settlers the best and most profitable crops and methods to use.

Visitors in large numbers annually call at the farm and view the crops and discuss their farming problems with the Superintendent. There are no cattle maintained on the farm. At the present time the livestock consists of, the necessary horses, a flock of 200 grade ewes and about 200 hogs of various breeds are raised and fed on the farm each year. A seed House is also maintained

from which the farmers of the Project secure the majority of all their field crop and grass seeds when they have necessity of securing an outside supply.

The grounds are nicely laid out and here may be found nearly every shrub or tree consisting of scores of different varieties that will grow and do well under Alberta conditions. The major portion of the farm is devoted to mixed pasture grass, alfalfa hay and the production of grains, potatoes, corn, sugar beets and clover seed of different varieties. A good garden is maintained in which a large variety of vegetables and small fruits are annually produced. These include apples, crabapples, plums, sand cherries, raspberries, gooseberries, currants, and strawberries in fruits; and tomatoes, red peppers, Golden Bantam corn, cabbage, cauliflower, asparagus, rhubarb, pumpkins and squash and other roots and garden vegetables too numerous to mention.



Entrance to C.P.R. Demonstration Farm, Brooks

Twelve Years at Duchess, Alberta

LOUIS LENDRUM

I first wore boots and packed a shovel when I was ten years old, taking my lessons in that old irrigated district east of Gruley, Colorado.

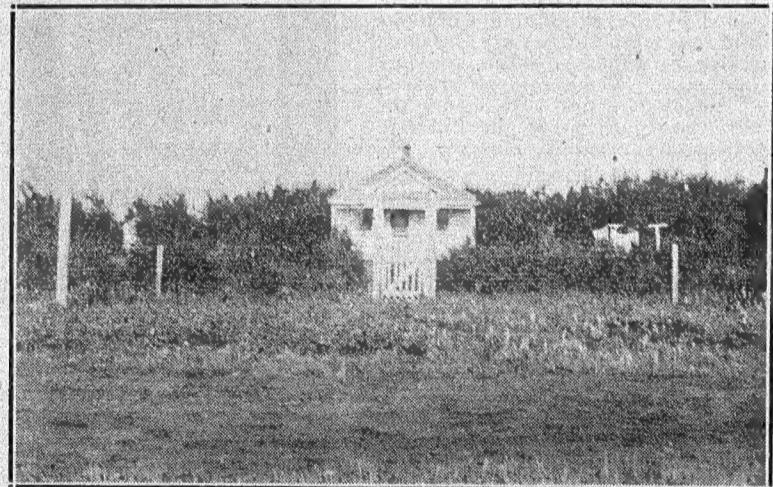
I emigrated to Alberta with my brother-in-law, Fred Mueller, more in a spirit of adventure, for I was only nineteen years old. Arrived at Duchess February 24th, 1916. The frost was out of the ground; the prairie was dotted with little pools of water and covered with a luxuriant growth of old grass. Truly a ranchers paradise we thought.

We settled on a quarter section three miles south of Duchess. We were three years breaking it up and getting it in half decent shape to farm. Then the draft claimed we boys for service so

we sold out. However as I was just twenty-one, with a mother and brother to support, I was given a 3B classification.

Realizing that it would be almost impossible to even own a farm in that well developed, highly productive district lying east of Gruley, and known as "Pleasant Valley" where I was raised, I decided to stay here.

Took over a C.P.R. farm on their long term payment plan. Have sown Alfalfa, rotated and summerfallowed, and now have my farm in a high state of cultivation. I feel that a few years will see me out from under my obligations to the C.P.R. and the proud owner of Partridge Park Farm.



Home of Louis Lendrum, Duchess.



Home of Henry Ramer, Duchess

WHEAT ON ALFALFA SOD

H. B. RAMER, Duchess Alberta

I would like to explain for the benefit of the readers of this paper, the excellent returns I have received from wheat following Alfalfa sod in the Duchess district.

My farm was broken out of prairie sod in the spring of 1917, and farmed to grain for several years. On one six acre area near the house, where it could be utilized for hog pasture, I planted Alfalfa with a nurse crop of grain, in the spring of 1922. The area was used for hog pasture during 1923 and 1924, but there were not sufficient hogs to keep it down, and we cut good crops of hay from this area each year in addition to the use for hog pasture.

This area was broken up in the spring of 1925, at which time it was plowed four inches deep, and left lay for two weeks after which it was plowed again about seven inches deep. This process

while fairly expensive, effectively killed the Alfalfa and was good practice as the results secured since that time have demonstrated. This six acre area in 1925 produced an average yield of 35 bushels of Marquis wheat per acre; the following year it produced an average of 55 bushels without extra fertilization. During 1927 it was not threshed separately, but was threshed along with a 50 acre area from Alfalfa sod that averaged 50 bushels per acre. This area seemed to produce as much as the larger one, hence I am confident that this six acre area in a three year period, has produced a total of over 150 bushels of Marquis wheat per acre.

I am a firm believer in rotating with Alfalfa, as it not only improves the fertility of the soil, and makes large yields possible, but it also keeps down the weeds and makes clean farming easy.

Partridge Park Farm

Duchess, Alberta.

Owned and Operated by

LOUIS LENDRUM

Breeder of

TAMWORTH HOGS,
GUERNSEY CATTLE
R.I.R. CHICKENS

Grower of

MARQUIS and RENFREW
WHEAT
BANNER OATS
TREBI BARLEY

NETTED GEM
AND MISS SPOKANE
POTATOES

GRIMM ALFALFA SEED

WHITE DUTCH CLOVER
SEED

BROOKS Farmers Co-Operative Association

BROOKS, ALBERTA

A Farmers' Selling Agency



Dealers in Alfalfa
Hay
Seed Grain
Livestock
Small Seeds, Etc.



Buy direct from the Growers
and Save the Middleman's
Profit.

Seed Prizes Won by District

The prizes won on small seeds by the farmers of this district since 1920 amount to a considerable total in spite of the fact that comparatively few exhibits have been made. The prizes won, however, are a sufficient indication of the quality of the produce grown here. The following tabulated list gives a resume of a number of these winnings.

Idaho State Seed Show, Pocatello, Idaho, 1920.

First prizes were won on Field Peas, Sheaf Wheat, Garden Peas, Garden Beans, Red Clover Seed, White Dutch Clover Seed and Irrigated Oats.

Provincial Seed Show, Victoria, B.C., 1920.

First prizes were won on White Sweet Clover, Red Clover, Alfalfa Seed. Second prizes on Field Peas, Marquis Wheat, Alsike Clover, Winter Vetch Seed.

Third prizes on Spring Vetch and Dwarf Garden Peas.

Chicago International Hay and Grain Show, 1920.

Second and Third prizes on Oats; Alfalfa Hay, Seventh Prize; Field Peas, Third Prize; Spring Wheat Seventh, Ninth, Eighteenth and Twenty-first Prizes; Six-Rowed Barley, Fifteenth Prize; Alfalfa Seed and Alsike Clover, Third Prizes.

Idaho State Seed Show, Nampa, Idaho, 1921.

First Prizes were won on Oats, Barley and Marquis Wheat.

Second Prize on Marquis Wheat.

Third Prizes on Field Peas and Alsike Clover.

Provincial Seed Show, Victoria, B.C., 1921.

First Prizes were won on White and Coloured Beans; Alfalfa Seed, Alsike Clover Seed, Red Clover Seed and Barley. Second Prizes on Field Peas and Oats.

Alberta Provincial Seed Show, Calgary, Alberta, 1921.

Seven First Prizes; two Second Prizes and one Third Prize were won on a total showing of fifteen entries. A special prize was also won on the best exhibit of six-rowed barley and on the best barley of any variety.

Chicago International Hay and Grain Show, 1921.

FIRST PRIZE AND CHAMPIONSHIP on Alfalfa Seed, also Third and Ninth Prizes. Third, Fourth, Fifth, Ninth and Seventeenth Prizes were won on Oats; Sixth, Seventh, Eighth Prizes on Wheat; Tenth on Barley; Second on Peas; Sixth on Alfalfa Hay and Ninth on Red Clover Seed.

Alberta Provincial Seed Show, Edmonton, Alberta, 1922.

Ten First Prizes; six Seconds; five Thirds and two Fourths were won at this show, also First Prize for the best showing of any Agricultural Society in the Province.

Chicago International Hay and Grain Show, 1922.

Alfalfa Seed, Second, Third, Sixth, Ninth, Tenth and Thirteenth Prizes. Alsike Clover Seed, Ninth Prize; Oats, Thirteenth Prize; Six-Rowed Barley, Third Prize.

Grimm Alfalfa Seed Growers' Association of Alberta, Limited

The above co-operative association was organized during the season of 1923 for the purpose of marketing the Grimm alfalfa seed produced by its members on this Irrigation Project.

The organization started with 88 members and at the close of 1927 had a total membership of 186. During the four years, 1924 to 1926 inclusive, the organization cleaned, graded and marketed Grimm alfalfa seed to the value of over \$200,000. This Association owns its own plant and special cleaning machinery valued at approximately \$10,000.

Since this association started to function, alfalfa seed production has become an important branch of farming in this district. The members of this association grow only genuine Grimm alfalfa seed. All seed meeting the very drastic regulations of the Government is sealed with a lead and wire seal and a tag attached giving guarantee as to purity and genuineness of the product. Due to the rigid inspection by the Dominion Government seed inspector, this association has built up an almost world wide market.

This association is the only one in the Dominion of Canada producing and marketing genuine REGISTERED Grimm alfalfa seed. The Grimm seed put up by this association has been marketed in practically all of the northern states of the Union, in Sweden, Denmark and Germany, as well as nearly every province in the Dominion.

This association is owned and operated by its members, all of whom are seed producers. All money received is returned to the growers after operating expenses and reserve funds have been deducted. Each seed grower receives the same price for the same grade.

This association has built up a wonderful organization and the high grade seed grown by its members is eagerly sought after and easily marketed.

Chicago International Hay and Grain Show, 1923.

RED CLOVER, FIRST PRIZE; Alfalfa Seed, Second and Sixth Prize; Six-Rowed Barley, Third Prize.

Alberta Provincial Seed Show, Edmonton, Alberta, 1923.

Ten First Prizes; eleven Seconds; four Thirds; one Fifth, one Sixth and one Seventh. The Brooks Agricultural Society also won the First Prize over all other Agricultural Societies in the Province for the second time.

Alberta Provincial Seed Show, Edmonton, Alberta, 1924.

Eleven First Prizes; five Seconds; six Thirds; four Fourth; two Fifth; one Sixth and one Seventh prize were won at this Show including Sweep Stakes in potatoes. The Brooks Agricultural Society again won over all other Agricultural Societies in the Province for the third consecutive time.

Toronto Royal Show, Toronto, Ont., 1924.

The Brooks Alfalfa Seed Growers for the first time entered alfalfa seed at this Show and won every prize offered from the Second to the Sixth inclusive.

Chicago International Hay and Grain Show, 1924.

During this year only alfalfa seed was exhibited from Brooks at which time **FIRST PRIZE AND GRAND CHAMPIONSHIP** was won as well as Tenth, Twelfth, Thirteenth, Fourteenth and Fifteenth prizes on Alfalfa Seed.

Alberta Provincial Seed Show, Calgary, Alberta, 1925.

Ten First; ten Second; ten Third; five Fourth; three Fifth; one Sixth; one Seventh and one Eighth Prizes were won at this Show and the Brooks Agricultural Society again won over all other Agricultural Societies.

Alberta Provincial Seed Show, Calgary, Alberta, 1926.

Fourteen First Prizes; eleven Seconds; ten Thirds; six Fourth; four Fifth; one Sixth; one Seventh and one Eighth, including the First Prize again for the best exhibit of any Agricultural Society in the Province, were won at this Show.

Alberta Provincial Seed Show, Edmonton, Alberta, 1927.

Eleven First Prizes; ten Seconds; seven Thirds; four Fourth; four Fifth; two Sixth; one Seventh and one Eighth Prize were won and for the sixth consecutive time the Agricultural Society won over all other Agricultural Societies in the Province.

Calgary Exhibition and Stampede, Calgary, Alberta, 1927.

The Brooks District won First Prize for a big Agricultural Exhibit over all other districts competing from various parts of the Province.

Chicago International Hay and Grain Show, 1927.

Only Alfalfa Seed was again shown and Third, Fourth, Seventh, Ninth and Tenth Prizes were won.

It is considered when the small amount of exhibitors from this district is taken into consideration that the above winnings are truly remarkable and that they demonstrate that the seed growing possibilities of the irrigated section surrounding Brooks, and comprising a large number of other towns such as Basano, Duchess, Patricia, Rainier and Scandia, cannot be duplicated or excelled, on the class and varieties of seeds grown, anywhere in North America.

Alberta Grown Grimm Alfalfa Seed

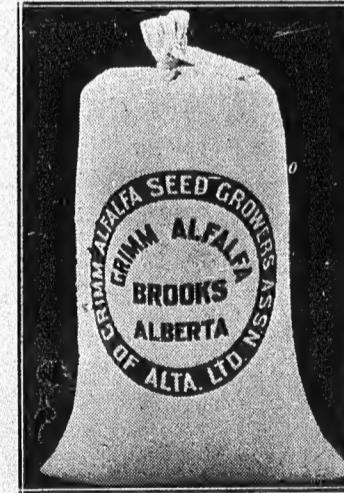
The World's Best Alfalfa Seed

We are the largest growers and distributors of Registered Grimm Alfalfa Seed in the Dominion.

Our Seed is all Registered or eligible for Registration. It is all grown on the Prairies of Alberta where the winter conditions occasioned by the alternating Chinooks and low temperatures are the most trying on alfalfa. When you buy our super clean registered seed therefore you not only secure the very best purity but the ultimate in hardness as well.

Give us one trial and you will never be satisfied with any inferior grade or strain.

Orders of one pound or a car-load cheerfully accepted.



GRIMM ALFALFA SEED GROWERS' ASSOCIATION

OF ALBERTA, LIMITED

BROOKS - - - ALBERTA

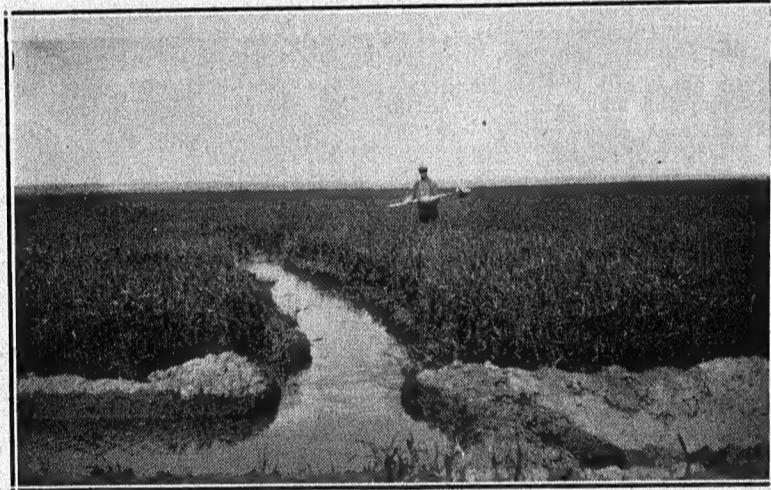
Production of Small Seeds

A large number of the present settlers in this irrigated district moved here from the seed producing districts in Idaho and the other irrigated states and it was but natural that some attention would be given by them to seed growing after settling in Alberta.

The district is yet too new and everyone is still farming on too large a scale to devote an unusual amount of attention to this industry but sufficient has already been accomplished on comparatively small areas to indicate that the possibilities along this line are excellent. Nowhere in the world can higher yields of better peas be produced than in the irrigated districts of Alberta. Yields of Alsike clover ranging all the way from two bushels to twelve bushels of clean marketable seed per acre have not been uncommon. The members of the Grimm Alfalfa Seed Growers' Association have produced seed yields ranging from two bushels to fifteen bushels per acre. Mr. J. E. Strong on his farm seven miles north of Brooks, during 1919 produced and sold \$7,700.00 worth of alfalfa seed from eleven acres. Yields of White Dutch Clover seed, which always commands an exceptionally high price, of from 100 pounds to 350 pounds per acre are easily produced.

The same phenomenal yields of, Sweet Clover Seed, Mammoth Red Clover seed and Alsike Clover are easily produced. The common variety of Red Clover does not do well as it is not sufficiently hardy.

This irrigated district is bound to ultimately establish itself as one of the best seed growing districts in the entire Dominion.



The first irrigator on the Project was Mr. Alex Garrow at Sutherland near Brooks. The above photograph shows Mr. Garrow's wheat field in 1916.

Success of an Old Country Farmer

By ARTHUR GREEN, Duchess

So many letters and articles have been written in praise of Western Canada that it would seem unnecessary to write more, but the truth can never be told too often. Speaking of this particular part of Canada especially, no greater praise can be given than just the unadorned truth. Farming in this irrigated block is not like owning an oil gusher, or guessing the stock market right every time, but in my opinion it is the best agricultural proposition on this or any other continent. I think it absolutely essential for any one who wishes to make a success here to start with a proper attitude of mind. Good money can be and is being made here on the land, but if that idea is held so strongly as to crowd every other consideration and advantage out of mind chances of success are not so likely to be realized. Farming on this irrigated land is a real home making proposition. To any one who values a pleasant home and surroundings this district holds out the best of possibilities. Climate, soil, business, institutions, etc., are the finest to be found anywhere. The only thing lacking is sufficient energetic people who will take hold of the land and develop the many advantages that are here. I have worked and farmed in various places before coming to this district, but nowhere did I ever see land that would raise such large crops of every kind, and do it so steadily as is done here, nor have I ever seen land so rich and yet is so easy to cultivate.

I came on my present farm three years ago with very little, except farming experience and the fact that I have been able to make good progress under those conditions speaks remarkably well for the district. Others who came earlier have done proportionately better. As an indication of what kind of crops can be raised one of my neighbours took over 120 bushels of wheat per acre from one field in two years, three crops in succession from this field gave a total of around 160 bushels per acre. Another neighbour took, in three crops in succession, 155 bushels per acre, an average of better than fifty bushels per acre per year. Other good farmers have averaged over forty bushels of wheat per acre over their whole crop. The total return per acre from these crops would be around \$50.00 or more per acre. Of course these crops have been raised on farms that have been consistently well farmed year after year; it shows of what the land is capable if properly handled.

One of the things about this district that appeals to me very much is the possibility of steady permanent progress year after year. The man who is going to get the full benefit of the proposition we have here is the one who settles down to a steady pull, keeping in mind something of the future. I think the

Success of Idaho Irrigator in Alberta

By P. J. STUHLSATZ

I moved from Jerome, Idaho, to Brooks, Alberta in the Spring of 1920 at which time I purchased a 373 acre irrigated ranch from the C.P.R. This ranch is situated four miles from the new branch line of the C.P.R. and about 25 miles south-west of Brooks adjoining the Bow River with one mile of frontage on the east bank of the river. The farm selected was admirably adapted to irrigation and so smooth that I have never yet had to do any fresno levelling in order to make it irrigate perfectly.

I now have 280 acres under cultivation and irrigation devoted almost exclusively to wheat, alfalfa hay, alfalfa seed and coarse grains. I have had exceptional luck with alfalfa seed, one year producing nearly \$100.00 worth of seed per acre on a 50 acre area. During the entire period I have never produced less than 40 bushels of Marquis Wheat per acre. I have also produced as high as 100 bushels of Barley per acre and that before the land had ever been in alfalfa.

Several years ago I started into cattle and built up the herd to a total of 200 head. I gradually went out of cattle and in to sheep and now have a herd of 650 head of ewes. The sheep and cattle are pastured during the summer on the free range and brought home to the ranch in the winter where they are fed alfalfa hay.

I travelled extensively both before and since moving to Alberta and this is the fourth irrigation project upon which I have had experience. I can conscientiously say that with our low taxation, good soil, ample water right and satisfactory climate, that I would rather farm right here than any place I have ever seen in all of my travels.

In closing I must say something about the advantages of this Project over the other irrigation projects where I have been. The C.P.R. is doing more for the settlers' welfare in this district in farm advisory work, prompt and ample delivery of water, than is being done upon any other project it has been my privilege to get acquainted with.

majority of fine homes in any agricultural district were built up by men who took the long view and were stickers all the time.

On principle I am against advising any one as to where to buy land, but the conditions we have here are so good, and the Company which sells the land is willing to meet the settler so much more than half way, I do not feel that I am doing anything but my duty in writing this letter. A sensible man expects some difficulties, some more or less undesirable things in this imperfect world, but I do believe that anyone who comes here and does their part will find the advantages greater than found in most places.

One year our garden returned us over \$200.00, and, while it is not necessary to grow truck for sale it is very gratifying to know that you can depend on an abundance of all kinds of vegetables and small fruits for home use.

In this letter I would rather say what others have done than what I have done myself, as I am a comparatively new comer. However I might say that one 20 acre field of wheat last year gave me a gross return of twelve hundred dollars. The total crop produced by my labour alone with the exception of one man for two weeks, gave me a gross return of \$5,800.00, and my farm is far from being fully developed as to condition of land, amount of live stock and equipment. In 1925, my first year here, I had a yield of 75 bushels of barley per acre on a ten acre field, and realized over \$1.00 per bushel in the form of pork, making at least a gross return of \$75.00 per acre in one crop on land, the purchase price of which was around \$50.00 per acre.

And as I think of the thousands of prosperous farmers in Western Canada who came here as young men and boys, with little but the clothes on their back and a determination to make their way in life I will be glad if anything I can say or do will be the cause of bringing one more settler of the type Canada needs—the man who will work and appreciate a good thing when he sees it.



Sunflowers at Brooks

RIVER BOW FARM

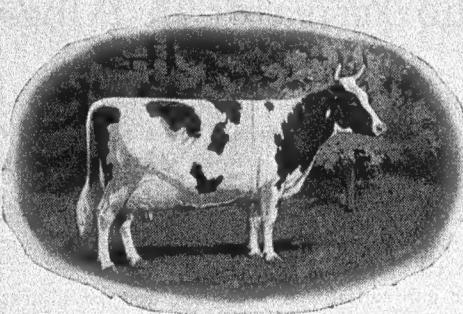
RIVER BOW, ALBERTA

PURE BRED
RAMBOUILLET SHEEP
DUROC JERSEY HOGS

Registered Grimm Alfalfa
Seed

White Sweet Clover Seed

B. H. TYLER, Proprietor



*The
Pioneer
Dairy*

**PURE MILK AND CREAM FROM T-B AND B-F
TESTED COWS**

A. L. YOUNG, Proprietor - - BROOKS, Alberta

A Land of Promise for the Dairyman

*(The future development of the irrigated farms will be
closely linked up with dairy farming)*

By PROF. J. P. SACKVILLE, University of Alberta

Dairying is still in its infancy in Alberta. This is to be expected. Trace the progress of the dairy industry in any country and what does one find? With the growth in population, the increase in land values and the accumulation of capital, the system of farming necessarily changes. In many cases the pioneer settler has little or no capital and naturally his first concern is to secure a return from the land as quickly and as directly as possible. The tendency is to turn to the production of grain for direct marketing. The land is cheap and consequently this procedure can be justified. Eventually the increase in the population means the growth of large urban centres, which in time creates a demand for dairy products, particularly fluid milk.

A survey of farm conditions in the district of Brooks shows that as yet only a start has been made in dairy farming. A few farmers here and there have become established with small herds of dairy cows. Others are planning to follow just as quickly as available capital will permit. The experience of those who have pinned their faith to dairy farming as the major farm enterprise has supported the generally accepted idea that for permanency and stability in farming dairying has much to offer.

Potentially the irrigated district of Southern Alberta is a dairy section. For this reason when one discusses this industry it is to speak in terms of the future rather than of the present. The farmer in the irrigated belt will eventually adjust his scheme of operations leading to a more permanent system of farming in which dairying will be an important feature. There is already evidence of this change. The production of such large quantities of alfalfa hay means that a home market must sooner or later be developed for this product. A herd of good dairy cows offers a satisfactory medium through which this crop may be disposed of to advantage.

It is only a question of time until Alberta will have more large centres of population. The towns of today will be the cities of tomorrow which will mean a much larger market for dairy products. The high quality of Alberta butter is already recognized in outside markets and considerable development may be looked for in the export trade.

It can be stated with a reasonable degree of confidence that dairying will play an important part in the future development of the irrigated lands of Southern Alberta. With this in mind the Brooks Board of Trade may feel justified in the claim that they have something attractive to offer to the man who is desirous of getting established in the business of dairy farming.

BROOKS DAIRY

*Pure Milk and Cream
EGGS and BUTTER*

OUR ENTIRE HEAD OF MILK COWS ARE TUBERCULIN
TESTED.

YOURS FOR SERVICE

BAILIE BROS.

Proprietors

A Great Future for Sheep

The various districts comprising the Eastern Section of the Canadian Pacific Irrigation Project are splendidly situated for sheep raising. Here we have compact areas of irrigated land in districts of 50,000 to 100,000 acres all under one system and in between and adjacent to these irrigated sections are large areas of range land covered with grass.

With the large amount of range land adjacent to the irrigated farm lands, ideal pasturage is afforded for grazing range flocks.

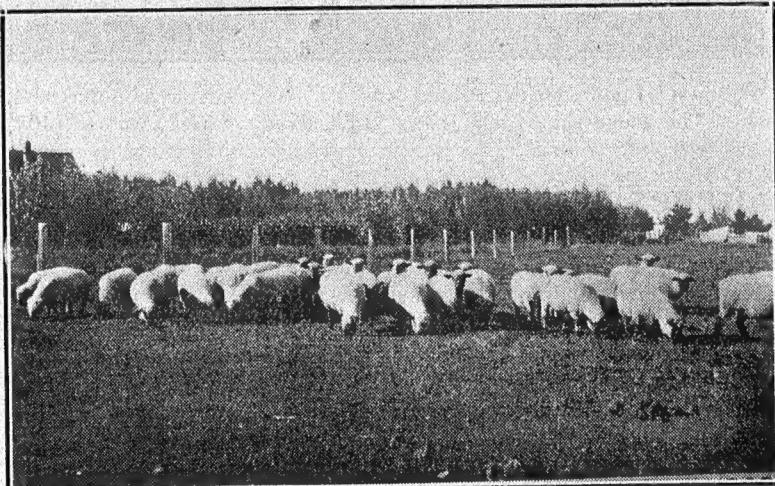
There are two general types of sheep raising carried on in these districts; the large or range flocks and the smaller farm flocks. The range flocks are lambed during May and run on the range all during the summer. The owners of these flocks have as a headquarters, either a dry farm ranch fitted up for handling their flock during the winter or an irrigated farm which is devoted largely to alfalfa for winter feed. Many of the range flocks are driven into the irrigated sections and fed on alfalfa during the winter. In past years there have been many seasons when these flocks were wintered on the open ranges with practically no other feed than the matured prairie grass. This practice even though possible in some seasons is fast disappearing as the owners are finding that better lambs are produced where winter feed such as alfalfa is fed to the ewes.

The farm flocks in these districts are managed in two different ways.

Lambs sired by a good type ram of the mutton breeds, when born in early March and allowed to run on oats and alfalfa hay in creeps, will go to market in early July weighing from 75 to 90 pounds. This type of sheep raising is bound to be more popular in the future as large profits are made from early lambs when properly handled. A splendid market awaits these lambs which are turned off in July and August.

Other farmers run their sheep on the farms during the winter, have their lambs come during March and April, band their flocks with those of their neighbours and take their sheep to the range for the summer months. These flocks are made up of two to three thousand ewes and lambs and placed under the care of one herder.

There are several excellent flocks of pure-bred Hampshire sheep in the Duchess and Scandia districts. Rams from these flocks are sold largely right in the irrigated districts, as the majority of all farm ewes are bred to Hampshire rams. There is without doubt room for several times as many sheep as are now in this section of the Province and with the prevailing prices for sheep, together with available range, our ability to grow pasture which will carry a large number of sheep per acre and the large amount of alfalfa hay produced, sheep are bound to be one of the most popular branches of livestock in the future.



Sheep on Pasture

Observations of a Range Sheep Man

BY WILLIAMS BROS., Duchess, Alberta

We have been in Southern Alberta since 1914 and from then on have been closely in touch with the sheep industry under all conditions of weather, markets, range, feeding, etc. We believe that the largest part of Southern Alberta is particularly adapted to the successful raising of sheep, especially in and near the irrigated districts where feed, especially alfalfa, is raised by practically all the farmers, and can usually be bought at a reasonable figure in any quantity desired, and usually arrangements can be made to feed it on the farm it is purchased from.

The winters here vary in severity, sometimes we can get by in fine shape with very little feeding except to late lambs and aged sheep; others we have to feed sixty to one hundred days but we find it pays to feed during cold snaps and storms as the difference in the quality of the wool and lambs the following Spring more than offset the extra cost of feeding.

Our experience has been that one of the most important and frequently neglected essentials in feeding sheep, or for that matter any other kind of livestock, is *watering*. Sheep will do fine on the range without water when there is soft snow and they are getting their living by grazing, but they must have water if they are being fed hay. Sheep fed any quantity of hay without water will not do as well as sheep fed a little less with plenty of water at all times; also stock salt is another frequently neglected necessity. The climate of Southern Alberta is ideal for sheep if they are given reasonable care during storms.



Hereford Steer—Aloha Donald. Bred by Wm. Parslow, Calgary, Alberta. Second Prize in Junior Yearling at both the Royal Agricultural Winter Fair Toronto and the International Livestock Exposition, Chicago in 1927. Exhibited by University of Alberta.



Shorthorn Steer—Lesmore 2nd. Bred by A. S. McDougall, Champion, Alberta. Grand Champion at Royal Agricultural Winter Fair Toronto and Second in Junior Yearling Class, International Livestock Exposition, Chicago in 1927. Exhibited by University of Alberta.

Favorable Condition for Beef Production

By PROF. J. P. SACKVILLE, University of Alberta

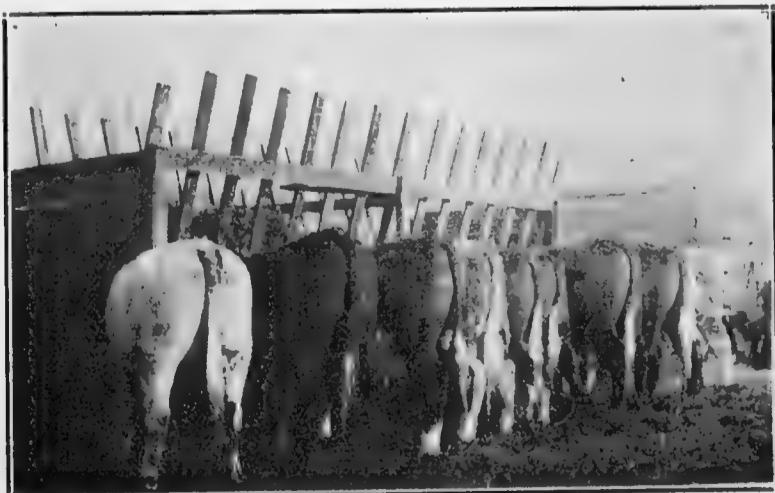
The development of the beef cattle industry in Southern Alberta is surrounded with such a wealth of romance, is steeped in so much of the glamour incidental to the early days on the open range, and is so closely linked up with the names of a number of picturesque characters that one hesitates to speak of it on a commercial basis or to write of it in the language of today. Some day, possibly, the story will be fully told, as told it should be by some one who is familiar by virtue of association with the life and with the men of the range. Such a tale unfolded would be a permanent record of the achievements, the hopes and possibly too, some of the disappointments and hardships of the earlier days and would also serve to immortalize those who have contributed so much to progress in connection with one of the important phases of Western Canada's agriculture.

On the ranges of Southern Alberta today will be found a type of cattle that in breeding, ruggedness and general type will compare favorably with those found in any country of the world. Luxuriant pastures, the bracing air of this high altitude together with the long days of bright sunshine found upon the ranges in Southern Alberta have combined to produce steers that have topped the greatest cattle markets of the world.

With the coming of the irrigation ditch, making possible the growing of alfalfa and the production of coarse grains, a new chapter has been written in connection with the beef cattle industry in this part of the Province. It has meant the development of another important phase of this business—that of finishing for the market. A ready supply of suitable home-grown feeds has lent strength to this movement. In experiments conducted at the University of Alberta over a period of years, alfalfa hay when supplemented by a grain mixture of barley and oats has been marketed through the medium of finishing steers at a price of from \$12 to \$15 per ton. The quality and degree of finish that is possible when Alberta bred steers are finished on these feeds is evident by the showing made within recent years by Alberta cattle at both the Royal Agricultural Winter Fair, Toronto, and the International Live Stock Exposition, Chicago. These animals have, on more than one occasion, carried off championship honors in the strongest competition at both of these large exhibitions.

Brooks is the centre of the irrigation belt where an abundant supply of feed suitable for winter feeding can be produced. It is also contiguous to the grazing lands both of the foothill country and the smaller areas further east. It is favoured with a winter climate that is moderate, together with a dry bracing air which simplifies the question of winter shelter.

Based on these facts, one can state with definite assurance that that part of Southern Alberta, of which Brooks may be taken as the hub, offers conditions that will have a particular appeal to anyone interested in the production of beef cattle.



Finishing Two Year Old Steers, Brooks 1925

Hogs on the Irrigated Farm

Hog production on the irrigated farms is a very important branch of livestock. Practically every farm on the Eastern Section has a few brood sows. Some farmers who go in more extensively for hog production keep as many as thirty sows.

There are today many different breeds of hogs represented but the principle breeds kept are, Yorkshires, Berkshires, Tamworths and Duroc Jerseys.

The majority of pigs are born in the month of April, although many farmers have their sows farrow in March and again in the fall producing two litters per year. Spring pigs are placed on alfalfa pasture as soon in the spring as possible usually around May 15th. The general practice is to allow the young pigs free access to self feeders containing ground grain along with their pasture. Ground oats are used in the self-feeders during the pigs' early growth, barley



Hogs on Alfalfa Pasture and running to Self-Feeders

is added as the pigs reach maturity and used almost wholly during the fattening period. Many of the better feeders are today using tankage along with the grains fed. Tankage can be purchased at approximately \$45.00 per ton.

The top market hog in Alberta is one weighing from 170 to 220 lbs. in the select bacon class and from 160 to 210 for the thick smooths. Select bacon hogs command a premium of one-half cent per pound over the basic price paid for thick smooths. All hogs are sold on a graded basis.

Our climate is particularly well adapted to hog production; disease is practically unknown. On many farms here where hogs have been raised for the past twelve years, there has not been one case of a contagious disease of any kind. Hog Cholera so far as is known has never existed in this district. With such favourable climatic conditions our ability to produce large yields of coarse grains, excellent alfalfa pastures and with good marketing facilities, hog raising is bound to be popular in the future.

THE **T** STOCK FARM

RAINIER, ALBERTA

PURE-BRED HAMPSHIRE SHEEP
GRADE RAMBOUILLET RANGE SHEEP
TAMWORTH HOGS

REGISTERED GRIMM ALFALFA SEED

P. J. STUHLATZ Proprietor

SHEEP MEAN REVENUE

By B. H. TYLER

I had been living for some time in Buhl, Idaho, having come there from the State of Oregon, when I heard about the wonderful opportunities for settlers in Western Canada and after deciding to come up to Brooks moved there on the 4th of April, 1920, with 6 horses, 1 wagon, harness for 4 head of horses, kitchen range, 3 barrels of preserved fruit, 2 barrels of cured meat and a few dishes.

When I had paid the freight to Brooks, I had \$42.00 in cash left, and no other source of income or backing.

For the first two years I leased a farm from a contract holder of the C.P.R. and then bought a half interest in it, paying \$80.00 per acre. In 1924, I paid \$1,700.00 for the other half, and now own the farm.

In 1921 I was completely hailed out and owed \$3,300.00 on farm machinery, lands, etc. I am glad to say that I have paid this off.

In 1924, I was partly hailed out again, but this time, I had 160 head of hogs, and the balance of the crop, which was not hailed out, amounted to \$2,500.00. These two hail storms were very local and were the only two known during the past 12 years.

Since I have been here, my average grain crop has been from 25 to 40 bushels to the acre. I have produced a considerable amount of pure Grimm Alfalfa Seed since 1922, when I had 2½ bushels per acre from 15 acres. In 1924, 10 acres threshed 102 bushels, and from my 50 acre field had an average of 4 bushels. In 1925, 50 acres gave me 3½ bushels, and in 1926 40 acres produced 2½ bushels; in 1927 I did not save any alfalfa for seed.

A conservative return of this alfalfa seed would be \$40.00 per acre per year; therefore, I think I have done very well with my alfalfa seed fields.

In 1926 I sowed 40 acres of Sweet Clover, and the same year pastured 250 ewes and their lambs on that field.

In 1927 I cut 25 or 30 tons of hay from 30 acres; the threshing of the whole field produced 12,000 pounds of clean seed, which at 10 cents per pound, gave me \$1,200.00. I have been feeding this Sweet Clover straw to my sheep and horses all through the winter and they are doing very well on it.

Sheep have been a God-Send to me. In 1923 I was lucky enough to get five "bum" lambs from a near-by sheep rancher. I brought these up on cow's milk. In 1924 I cared for 22 ewes and their lambs belonging to a neighboring rancher and in payment received half of the increase. I kept these and from the proceeds of the wethers bought more ewes. In 1925 I sold wether lambs for \$12.00 a head and bought back ewes at \$6.00 a head, and with the money I received from the wool, I bought more ewes. In 1926 I lambed 200 old ewes which increased my holdings by 230. In 1927 my sheep flock amounted to 500 ewes and their lambs. This spring I am building a 48x112 lumber lambing shed so that I can lamb early and get the benefit of early spring lambs. In 1929 I will be able to lamb in this shed during January or February and put lambs on the Easter market by forced feeding.

At the present time I have 34 head of horses, 4 milk cows and 30 hogs, 8 of which are brood sows.

The first three years I lived on the farm in a 14x20 ft. shack, but in 1924 I secured a very nice 3 roomed house, and am now using the old shack as a summer kitchen.

My wife and family are very happy and contented here, and have been a great assistance to me. At the present time, my wife drives my two sons, Dean and Phil, 5 miles to and from school every day in a 1928 Nash car, so I do not think that we have done too badly in the irrigation district around Brooks.

A co-operative carload of grade Hampshire Lambs was shipped from the Brooks district on the 8th of July, 1927. Their average weight was 87 pounds. Their selling price was 12 cents per pound, f.o.b. Brooks and they sold for \$10.44 per head. These lambs were approximately four months of age.

WE SINCERELY

appreciate the co-operation of Sheep Breeders in the Brooks District who have so consistently shipped their Wool to us through

SOUTHERN ALBERTA SHEEP BREEDERS

LIMITED

LETHBRIDGE, ALBERTA

Your continued patronage in 1928 is solicited.

Canadian Co-Operative Wool Growers, Limited

General Offices, 217 Bay Street, Toronto, 2, Ont.

Branches:— Regina, Sask.; Lennoxville, Que.; Weston, Ont.; and Wool Growers' Associations throughout Canada.

The only Dominion-Wide Co-Operative Organization operating in Canada.

Canadian Co-Operative Wool Growers Limited

There is perhaps no finer illustration of successful co-operation in Canada today than the work of the Canadian Co-operative Wool Growers Ltd.

This co-operative is really a sales organization for the wool producers of Canada. Their work extends from coast to coast.

The Canadian Co-operative Wool Growers has now been in business for over ten years. At the end of 1926 they had handled and sold for their members since they have been in business, over 32,000,000 pounds of wool.

During all this period, wool has been shipped to this organization voluntarily by the growers and no contracts have even been used. The fact that any organization could handle this volume of business, without contracts, over a period of years for its members and each year show an increased growth over the previous year speaks volumes for its soundness and the high esteem in which the management is held.

One of the greatest services this organization offers, is the ready market for those wool producers in outlying sections of the country. Were it not for an organization of this type, wool would undoubtedly be sold to any buyer who happened to come along at any price that could be secured.

Today all wool shipped to and sold by this organization is sold on a graded basis, each producer gets the same price for the same grade and everyone is paid for the grade he produces. There are no haphazard methods used, it is simply a sound business proposition and the product is sold on its merits.

For those members who desire it, a substantial advance payment is given as soon as the wool is loaded and the first payment usually made before the end of the season.

In addition to selling wool this organization also deals in a wide range of sheepmen's supplies and manufactured woollen products. These supplies and products are available at Branch houses in the west and can be chosen from catalogue which is published annually.

In the Eastern Section Irrigation Project, from 90 to 95 per cent of the wool growers market their wool through this organization. Carlot shipments are made up at various points on the Project wherever sufficient wool is available for a minimum car.

The Canadian Co-Operative Wool Growers should have the support of every wool grower in Canada. They have done a great deal to place wool production on a sound basis throughout Canada and have undoubtedly secured for all growers a higher price for their product.

"THE LIVESTOCK POOL"

By A. B. CLAYPOOL, Secretary

The Alberta Co-operative Live Stock Producers Ltd. commonly known as the "Livestock Pool" was formed in 1924, by federating the already existing co-operative livestock shipping associations that were on a contract basis, and forming new associations which have been included in this federation.

The Alberta Co-operative Live Stock Producers Ltd. is the selling agency on the Central Yards for thirty-four contract shipping associations today, besides selling for a great many individuals on a commission basis, not served by a co-operative shipping association.

At present there are over 15,000 members in the thirty-four Associations, shipping livestock through the selling agency. This stock retains its identity, and is sold on the Central yards according to its own quality and the owner is paid immediately 100% of the sale price, less the actual handling expenses.

During the month of February 1928, the stock handled on the Calgary and Edmonton yards, was as follows:

STOCK YARD RECEIPTS—February, 1928.

	Showing Percentage of Receipts Handled by Alberta Co-operative Livestock Producers Ltd.	Edmonton	Calgary
No. Firms on Yard	4	8	
No. Cars on Yard	263	416	
Alta. Co-operative Livestock Producers Ltd., Cars	133	179	
Alta. Co-operative Livestock Producers Ltd., Percentage	50.5	43.0	
Percentage nearest Competitor	23.1	18.0	
Including Direct Shipments			

The object of the Livestock Pool is to bring as large a volume of stock as possible through the central yards, thereby attracting buyers from a distance and gaining as near as possible 100% competition from the buyers for the livestock controlled.

Since commencing operations two years ago the Pool has been able to concentrate enough volume on the open yards to attract buyers from the Western Coast States, which buyers have been an important factor in the level of price obtained on our markets at the present day.

Matziwin Ranch Duchess, Alta.

SHEEP

Breeding Ewes For Sale after Sept. 15th in numbers to suit purchasers; also Rams

J. W. WILLIAMS & SONS, Proprietors

Advantages of Open Range

It will be of interest to intending settlers in the Irrigation Project who are interested in stock raising to know that there are large areas of land which for a long time to come will be "open range." Most of these areas are above the canal system and are classified as non-irrigable, but in most cases are completely surrounded by some portion of the canal system so that stock water is always available within a reasonable distance during the summer months. Fortunately these areas are so situated that there is no irrigable farm more than six miles distant from one or more of them. These conditions enable the farmer to pasture his beef cattle at no cost during the summer months and keep track of them with little trouble, and then in the fall they can be quickly gathered up and brought home and finished up for the market on alfalfa hay and feed. For those who are interested in sheep raising on a large scale, in addition to their farming, there are large areas of land adjacent to the Irrigation Project capable of supporting large bands of sheep within driving distance of any part of the Project where sheep could be pastured during the summer months and driven back to the farms for winter feeding on the alfalfa hay which these farms produce so abundantly.

The Irrigation Project is in what is known as a short grass district, that is the grass averages about six inches high. It has a very high feeding value and stock do well on it. The bottom lands along both the Red Deer and Bow rivers provide excellent pasturage for all kinds of stock.

Some portions of the canal system have not yet been opened up for settlement and it is of course impossible to say how soon the demand for more farms will make it necessary for the Company to throw them open; however, in the meantime, these portions are still "open range" and will pasture a large number of stock and are there for any of the settlers who want to drive their stock into them.

It is not suggested that these open range areas are to take the place of the tame pasture for it will always be necessary on any farm, but the aim has been to show the advantages that may be enjoyed by a farmer on the Project who wishes to make stock raising on a larger scale a part of his farming business, and how he can do this with a minimum of effort and time spent in caring for them. The open range is available every month in the year and it should be made use of by farmers on the Project.

Starting From Nothing in Alberta

By MR. & MRS. E. HILDERWEIRT, Tilley, Alberta.

We moved direct from Belgium to Tilley, Alberta, in the fall of 1912 and worked for wages for seven years. During this time we were working on farms and learning the farming practices of the irrigated district and saved up a few hundred dollars during the period. We then thought we would try farming for ourselves and accordingly bought an 80 acre irrigated farm two miles from Tilley on the main Medicine Hat road and moved on to it in the spring of 1921.

During 1921 alfalfa was a good price and we sold \$1,400.00 worth of hay, besides producing 30 bushels of wheat per acre on an additional 30 acres of sod broken that spring.

Last year we produced 102 bushels of Trebi Barley per acre on a nine acre area of sweet clover sod.

In the spring of 1925, Mrs. Hilderweirt was given a number of orphan lambs by a neighbouring sheep herder and was able to raise thirty-six of them on cows' milk. That fall we sold what cows we had accumulated and purchased outright 250 head of ewes and took an additional 500 head on shares. We secured one-half of the wool and two-thirds of the increase from the sheep on shares and have run the herd up to the present date on this basis. During the summer they are pastured on the adjoining free range and in winter time we have brought them home to the ranch where they are fed the alfalfa hay produced during the summer. The herd now consists of a total of 1,100. We have only had average luck with this herd thus far but notwithstanding this we feel that we have made good money and now have a good start with the sheep.

We now have a fine windbreak with some trees 30 feet high around our building site. These have made this growth in six years from cuttings. We have several varieties of fruits, including strawberries, raspberries, red, white and black currants, gooseberries, etc. We have planted apple trees but these are only two years old and have not produced fruit yet. Plums of several varieties planted at the same time bore the second year so profusely that the fruit just hung on in bunches and literally pushed one another off. These all ripened perfectly. We can recommend to anyone that a wonderful garden including a large variety of excellent fruit can be produced in the Tilley District.

After 16 years of experience in Alberta we can recommend this irrigated district to anyone wanting to establish a good home in a good irrigated district. We have travelled about considerably and we know of no place where a poor man can make a better or surer start with less money if he is willing to work hard than right here in this district.

SPRUCE LAWN and PLEASANT RIDGE FARMS

Producers of Grain—Hay—Livestock—Marquis Wheat
—Grimm Alfalfa our Specialties

O. J. ABRAHAMSON, Prop.

DUCHESS

ALTA.



Lambing off Corn

Lambing Off Corn

That corn does especially well in Alberta may be a surprise to many of our United States friends. Corn production in this district, however, has now been carried on with success for so many years that it is no longer an experiment.

Many years ago, before corn was properly understood by the Alberta farmers, a large number tried it by planting Southern grown seed and either poor or indifferent success was secured. About ten years ago, however, a number of experiment stations, including the C.P.R. Demonstration Farm at Brooks, took up the growing of corn in earnest with seed of hardier and more early maturing varieties. During this period wonderful strides have been made in corn production in Alberta, great care having been used to plant the seed each year that was produced and matured the previous year. By handling corn in this manner it has been found that its earliness and hardiness is greatly multiplied each generation that it is grown under Alberta conditions.

There is now considerable seed available that has been produced for six or more generations in Alberta and no one has any particular difficulty in producing good returns every year. The varieties that are used are, Howes Alberta Flint, an early variety which is an offshoot from Golden Bantam that was discovered and propagated by Prof. E. A. Howes, Dean of the College of Agriculture of the University of Alberta; Gehu, Minnesota, No. 13, Minnesota, No. 23, and North West Dent are also other common varieties.

This corn during normal years thoroughly matures on the stem but it does not become dry enough to husk and place in the crib in the same manner as is done by Ontario, Illinois and Kansas farmers. This, however, is no obstacle in Alberta, as the Alberta corn growers have found, in common with their southern neighbours, that it pays bigger returns to allow live stock to harvest the corn themselves and then walk to market. Corn also has many other advantages for the Alberta irrigation farmer in that it makes a better distribution of his labour and works in well with crop rotations and is a great eliminator of weeds providing the corn is thoroughly cultivated.

During the season of 1925, five acres of Gehu corn were used for a lambing off experiment on the Brooks Demonstration Farm. 250 head of grade Ramboillet range feeder lambs, averaging 60.5 pounds each were turned into this field on September 20th and taken out on November 1st. During this period of forty-one days the lambs had nothing but corn, salt and irrigation water and made a total gain of 1,570 pounds, with an average of nearly six and one-half pounds each. This gain was made after providing for the loss of four lambs during the period. The cost of the lambs weighing 15,130 pounds at 12c. per pound was \$1,664.30. They weighed 16,700 pounds when taken out at which time they were fat enough to be sold as killers and brought 12c. per pound or \$2,004.00. The gross profit on this five acre area was, therefore, \$339.70 or \$67.94 per acre.

This experiment has been continued during 1926 and 1927. During 1926 the price of lambs dropped seriously during the feeding period so that there was an one-half cent spread between the buying price and the selling price. The returns that year gave a gross profit of \$35.04 per acre.

During 1927, a sixteen acre area of Gehu corn was used for the experiment. 174 head of farm bred lambs were fed for fifty-one days and fifty ewes for forty-two days. The total gross profit from the combination of lambs and ewes during this period was \$43.21 per acre while fully one-third of the corn was left when the lambs and ewes were removed from the field.

The results secured thus far from the lambing off of corn indicates that there is a big future for corn on the irrigated lands of Alberta.

ALBION STOCK FARM

DUCHESS, ALBERTA.

DAIRY CATTLE, HOGS

Registered Hampshire Sheep

(A Specialty).

CARSON FOOTE

Prop.

Canada the Home of Good Poultry

The Dominion of Canada has made rapid progress in the breeding and production of poultry during the past few years.

Canadian poultrymen were pioneers in establishing the system of Record of Performance for poultry. Poultry flocks in every province are yearly enrolled in this work. Egg laying contests conducted by the Dominion Government are held annually in every province.

Due, no doubt, to the splendid progress made by Canadian poultrymen and the large amount of publicity directed to the Dominion by their progress, Canada was signally honoured during 1927 when the World's Poultry Congress was held in Ottawa from July 27th to August 14th.

Due to a splendid system of uniform grading of eggs and poultry, insuring the consumer of the product he purchases, Canadian eggs have been placed on such a high quality that today Canada enjoys by far the highest per capita egg consumption of any nation in the world. Canadian poultry have won high places in egg laying contests in competition with poultry from all over the Continent. A Canadian White Leghorn hen established a world's record in 1926 by laying 351 eggs in 365 days. Canadian poultry have made outstanding wins at the large poultry shows both in Canada and the United States.

There has probably never been a record to equal that of The Hon. John S. Martin in Winnipeg, the championship at the New York State Fair in Syracuse in 1927 for the twenty-second consecutive year. Mr. Martin's Wyandottes are known the world over.

Poultry production in Alberta is keeping in stride with the pace in other provinces. This irrigation Project is particularly well adapted to poultry raising. Our climate is dry, we have long days of sunshine, both winter and summer; our alfalfa fields furnish excellent summer pasture and the cured leaves wonderful winter feed.

Our ability to grow large yields of excellent quality oats, barley and wheat, as well as corn insure us of a home supply of the principal poultry feeds. Hatching eggs and baby chicks from Registered pedigree and R.O.P. flocks are available from good breeders in the Province at reasonable prices.

There is a great future in the poultry business in this district and within the next few years it is expected that the majority of farms will have a pure-bred flock of from 100 to 200 birds. Many well-bred, high production flocks are already well established and the incentive to raise more poultry will be greatly increased as the results from these good flocks are better known and appreciated.

Marketing Poultry Products

By F. H. HEFFERNAN

Some years ago the Provincial Government Poultry Branch inaugurated a campaign throughout the Province for the production of more and better eggs and poultry.

The producers' reaction emphasized the futility of this endeavor under the conditions then existing, wholly because of the extremely low prices prevailing without premium or reward for the production of superior quality.

Under such circumstances it became abundantly evident that the only way to achieve the results desired would be through the establishment of a Government Marketing Service.

The wisdom of this venture has since been manifested in many instances, among which may be mentioned the following as of leading importance.

1. Egg Circles, or groups of farmers, have been organized in order to assemble volume sufficient for frequent shipment, thus preserving quality and also providing the economical advantage of bulk shipping rates.

2. Payment is made on a basis of size and grade for all poultry products with a substantial differential for superior quality.

3. Community co-operative shipments of both live and dressed poultry are conducted each year from every point in the Province where volume warrants the service. Killing demonstrations and instructions on preparing poultry for market are given, so that the farmers can assist in packing, which means a still further substantial saving for the producers participating.

The idea conceived and fostered in the foundation of the Marketing Service has grown and spread until today uniform standards and grades for eggs and poultry, establishing a common language for the quality of the product, now exists for the whole nation.

In the year 1925, many enthusiastic co-operators were instrumental in launching the Egg and Poultry Pool, based on a contract similar to that of the Wheat Pool.

The common purpose has been to increase the returns to the producer without increasing the cost to the consumer, thus carrying out the true ideals of co-operation.

POULTRY

Turkey Raising

By
G. M. GORMIE
Dom. Govt. Poultry Representative



Turkeys on Farm of A. V. Farnsworth

Turkey raising in Alberta is one of the most extensive and profitable side lines of farming and is practised in almost every part of the province. On account of the comparatively dry and very sunny climate in that part of the province situated east and south of the City of Calgary, more turkeys are raised in that part than elsewhere. In the C.P.R. irrigation belt lying to the east of the City of Calgary some of the most prominent breeders of turkeys reside. Among these is to be found R. S. Johnson, President of the Alberta Bronze Turkey Breeder's Association, prominent farmer and turkey breeder of the province.

Co-operative marketing of turkeys was first commenced in the Province of Alberta in the Brooks district.

Owing to the unlimited range and also on account of the available supply of alfalfa and other suitable poultry green food, turkeys produced in the irrigation belt have been of exceptional quality and have commanded a premium on the Eastern Canada and American markets, which has resulted in the farmers of the Irrigation belt obtaining a premium for their dressed turkeys, over that of other parts of the West.

It is interesting to note that for a period of three years, the average weight of turkeys produced in the irrigation belt has been considerably higher than the average for the three prairie provinces. They appear to mature earlier with the result that a high-class dressed carcass can be placed on the market earlier than can be obtained in other parts.

In 1927 the Alberta Bronze Turkey Breeders' Assn., in co-operation with the Dominion Dept. of Agriculture, Live Stock Branch, Poultry Division, undertook to inspect and band the best pure bred Bronze turkeys in the province. In all some 1,060 birds were banded and it is interesting to note that of this number a large proportion were produced in the irrigation district. The largest single flock of R.O.M. banded turkeys in Canada comes from the district of Cassils. The heaviest turkeys also found anywhere in the province come from the irrigation district and are found near Brooks.

Turkey Raising

On account of turkeys being naturally a wild fowl and should not be closely housed, makes it easy to get into the turkey raising business since little or no building accommodation is required. They do best when raised in the open and even in the cold weather of the winter they should not be housed but rather provided with perches placed several feet from the ground and protected by a wind break of some form.

The demand for Alberta turkeys both for breeding purposes and for table purposes, is increasing tremendously from year to year. The more thickly settled parts of Eastern Canada and the United States are finding that each year their supply of turkeys is decreasing and the call for Western turkeys is increasing.



Turkey raising is profitable in this District

Canadian Record of Performance for Poultry

The basic economic necessity of successful business is the production and marketing of a quality article at the lowest possible cost. To meet this need in the poultry industry, Canada has developed national policies embracing production, standardization, markets, intelligence, advertising and co-operative marketing of the product. The production part of these policies includes Record of Performance for Poultry.

Record of Performance is a breeding policy primarily intended to make available annually a mass of cockerels dominant in the characters of vigor, production, egg-size, standard requirements; in other words, the creation of a powerful economic force in cost accounting the production of the farm flocks of Canada. The testing and certifying of the females from which such cockerels are bred is the basis of the policy. The birds are trapnested and the breeding work done by the breeders on their own premises for two reasons—

First, only in that way can a sufficient number of birds be tested and made available each year;

Second, only by actually doing the work themselves the breeders develop to the greatest possible degree, individual ability and enterprise.

Briefly, Record of Performance consists of the official inspection of privately trapnested flocks of pure-bred poultry on the breeders' own plants, and the subsequent certification of the production recorded. With it is linked the inspection and approval of cockerels, the progeny of certified females in approved matings.

The test for production lasts for a year, each bird's record-period starting with the first egg laid in a trapnest, provided it is between July 1st and December 31st. During his inspection the Inspector has entire charge of the birds as regards trapnesting, weighing the eggs, etc. He also carefully supervises the breeding records of those breeders entered for cockerel approval.

Record of Performance is now in its eighth year. Its history and development form one of the most humanly interesting stories to be found in any branch of poultry work. During the first seven years of the work a total of 94,419 birds have been banded and tested. Of these, 26,551 birds qualified for R.O.P. standard certificates (150 eggs) and 7,698 qualified for R.O.P. Advanced certificates (225 eggs). Thus a total of 34,249 birds have been granted official government certificates covering their production, egg-weight, standard breed qualities, etc. This mass of tested and certified stock, distributed in every province of the Dominion, has proven a great national asset in the increased production of the country.

COUNTRY MERCHANTS and FARMERS

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PRICES MARKET YOUR EGGS AND POULTRY

Through the

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Honey Bees in Southern Alberta

By A. E. PALMER, Asst. Supt. Dom. Gov. Experimental Farm, Lethbridge

There are still a few who ask if bees can be kept with success and profit in Southern Alberta. The ready and unequivocal answer from "those who know" is always in the affirmative. As far back as 1910, the Dominion Experimental Station at Lethbridge started an apiary of a few colonies and have kept them continuously ever since. In all that time there has not been a year when the bees did not come through the winter without serious loss and produce at least a fair crop of honey during the summer. In some years the honey crop has been a large one, and in 1923 one hive produced 472 pounds of extracted honey—the present record for a single colony at the Station.

Bees have been kept in the Brooks district for the past decade. A pleasant memory of the writer is the fine-flavoured, Alsike clover, comb honey made by bees that he had the privilege of caring for at Tilley in 1917 and 1918.

Those were the pioneer days of beekeeping in the province. Today, in several irrigated sections, there are bees on almost every farm and a number of large commercial apiaries are in operation. Last year the production of extracted honey in the Lethbridge district was approximately two hundred tons and the bee population was between three and four thousand colonies.

In the C.P.R. Eastern Project, from Bassano east, there are at present about six hundred colonies of bees, four hundred of these belonging to the Riedel Apiaries. There is room for a great expansion of the bee industry in this area as large acreages of nectar producing plants are grown. There are about 22,000 acres of alfalfa, two or three thousand of which are saved for seed each year.

Words of Encouragement

By A. V. FARNSWORTH, Cassils

In the fall of 1920, we bought a half section of wild land of the C.P.R. three miles north of Cassils, and built a home before winter set in; 156 acres of this land was irrigable. With the exception of small patches mixed in with the irrigable land, we have not attempted to farm dry land, although I believe that with a good system of summer-fallow, profitable crops can be raised here on dry land; and some years the crops would be immense.

Since 1920 we have passed thru all varied experiences of a new settler in a new country. We paid the high prices that then prevailed for lumber, machinery, cattle, etc. And then the bottom seemed to drop out of everything. Prices of cattle, horses, wheat went to the bottom. Many got discouraged and left, not realizing that these conditions prevailed everywhere.

Believing that the tide must turn, and that this was destined to be a good country, we stayed with it, and we are not sorry. Cattle are back to pre-war prices, horses are selling at remunerative prices.

But this is not a one-crop country. It is a good country for cattle, for horses, for sheep, for poultry. Alfalfa does splendidly here, and with the nutritive grasses on the open range all around us, it is an ideal place for dairying, or any branch of stock raising. Creameries at Medicine Hat, Bassano and Calgary, make a good outlet for our milk and cream.

Our wheat yield per acre is not as heavy as in some dry farming sections where the rainfall is sufficient; but thru a term of years our average is good, as we have no crop failure. To be able to know just about what we are going to harvest, when we are putting in the seed, helps a man to eat, sleep, and enjoy life.

It is a wonderful place for gardens. In addition to the usual garden vegetables, we raise tomatoes, navy beans, squash, pumpkins, marrows, citron, cucumbers, watermelons, muskmelons, strawberries, raspberries, asparagus and sweet corn.

We have taken first prize on field corn, and sweepstakes on potatoes, at the Provincial Fair. Some years our prize money from the Brooks and Provincial Fairs has amounted to over \$100.00.

We find a car of early potatoes, shipped in July to the Calgary market, brings good money. Also squash and pumpkin later in the season.

TURKEYS DO WELL

Turkeys do well here. The good wife has had wonderful success, some years raising 100 per cent of those hatched. In 1926, 98 turkeys shipped to Vancouver, topped the market, netting us here 38c. per pound, averaging almost \$4.50 per bird. In 1927 she sold a flock of 78 about the middle of October for breeding purposes, bringing the tidy sum of \$556.00.

Other side lines shipped to Calgary last year were 1,200 doz. ears sweet corn, 100 bu. potatoes, 15,000 pounds squash and pumpkin, a few beef cattle. This with 4,600 bu. wheat, 580 bu. oats, made for us a very satisfactory year. And we think it "not too bad" for a man past sixty, with the help of a son 17 years old, who is in school part of the time, and a hired man six months, not forgetting due credit to the faithful wife who so nobly did her part.

We like the climate; bad storms are rare; more days of sunshine than any place we ever lived. The greatest freedom from colds and distempers of any place I know. Winters mild, with very little wind or snow. This year our stock has been grazing out and doing well, since early in January. Our colts never see the inside of a stable, nor a feed of hay, except for a month or two at weaning time, till they are put in the harness at four years old. We have sometimes wintered over 100 head of cattle without feeding a lock of hay, with a straw shed for shelter, and sold beef from them in June.

In closing I wish to say that the fair measure of success we have attained, has been largely made possible by the kindly interest taken by the C.P.R. officials in the settlers and their problems, and the measures taken for their relief during the after-war depression. And we are looking forward to this Irrigation Project being one of the most pleasant and most successful spots in this great Dominion—a country of *real homes*.

During 1926 and 1927, 2,000 to 2,500 acres were planted to sweet clover and it is thought that this acreage will be increased in 1928. There are also several hundred acres of red, white and alsike clover. To a beeman this sounds like a beekeepers' paradise.

To meet the increasing demand of the beekeepers for information as to the best methods of handling their bees under local conditions of climate and honey flow, it has been found necessary to establish an experimental apiary of over one hundred colonies and to conduct from thirty to forty experimental projects with bees each year at Lethbridge. This is the second largest experimental apiary in the Dominion Experimental Farms System.

Another evidence of the important position of beekeeping is the thorough organization of the beekeepers. The Alberta Beekeepers' Association, with headquarters at Lethbridge, has members in all parts of the province and has already been instrumental in securing legislation to protect their industry, especially against the importation of diseased bees. The problem of marketing honey has also engaged their attention but so far they have not established marketing machinery. Some of the members, however, have formed a marketing association.

The marketing of honey from the irrigated areas has not presented serious difficulties up to the present but may be troublesome when more honey is produced. One advantage that these beekeepers have in marketing is that almost all of their honey is made from alfalfa or sweet clover. Honey from these plants is of milk flavour and "water white," which is the grade in greatest demand. With reasonable care in extracting, straining and canning, and by keeping the small percentage of dark honey obtained for winter feed or other local use, the beekeeper in the irrigated areas of Southern Alberta can always put on the market one grade of honey and that grade will be the best.

BROOKS BULLETIN

A "WEEKLY NEWSPAPER"

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HORTICULTURE

In every new country it has been necessary to determine what fruits and other crops will grow and produce satisfactorily and to combat conservative prejudice and disbelief. And, in every new country there have been those who, without prejudice, would try, who would experiment, and who would determine just what could be done. Horticultural experiments by the Dominion Government and by a few enthusiastic individuals started 30 or 40 years ago. Year by year a few more people have become interested and in the last ten years interest has become widespread and active. Much has been learned but much more remains to be learned and done.

In order to be brief and reasonably accurate the following statements are to be understood as applying to this irrigated Project and to similar ones in Southern Alberta.

The ordinary well known varieties of plums, cherries, apples and even crab apples cannot be expected to do well. They are subject to winter killing. The Wealthy, Hibernal and Duchess apples and some of the crabs may do well. But, for the most part entirely new varieties of fruits must be produced. A good start has been made in this by government and private plant breeders both in Canada and the United States and a good assortment of hardy fruits of excellent quality are now available from reliable sources. These include selected native plums and sand cherries of the northern prairies and their hybrids with cultivated varieties, and apple and crab hybrids, with a cultivated variety as one

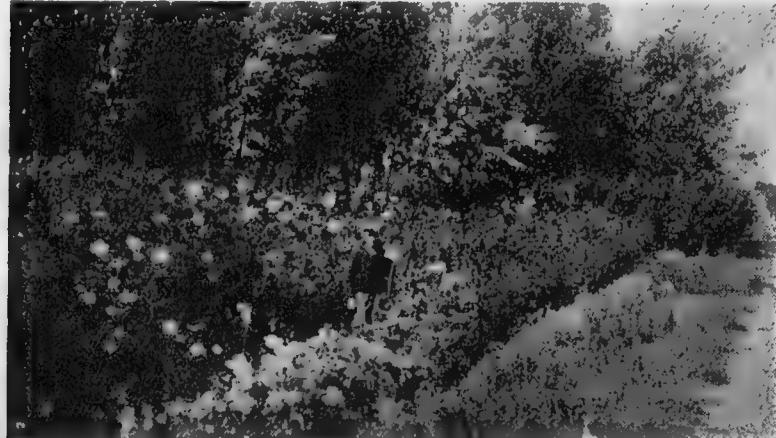
NATIVE FRUITS

The native fruits have their greatest interest to most people as an adjunct to picnics. Along the rivers and in other favored localities are found strawberries, red raspberries, black currants, gooseberries, choke cherries, saskatoons (serviceberry, juneberry and shad bush are other common names) and bullberries (or buffalo berries). The first four are of interest to the plant breeder and they add zest to a picnic but are not equal to cultivated varieties. The choke cherry may be grown for windbreaks and for the birds, and many people use the fruit for jam, jelly and wine. The saskatoons and the bullberry are well worthy of cultivation. It is easily grown and bears a great profusion of red (or yellow) berries. They are undoubtedly one of the finest jelly fruits in existence. The jelly is very easily made, the yield is large, the color is a beautiful red and the flavor is unsurpassed and is especially adapted to serving with meat. The unsweetened juice is a milky pink but don't let the color worry you. The juice jells so easily it pays to add water and cook a second time after the first extraction. The berries are astringent and not usually taken by the birds until late fall or winter.

These last three plants grow to the size of shrubs or small trees and spread from the roots.

In other parts of the Province there are found other native plants which have been introduced to the Project and thrive here. The high bush cranberry is an attractive ornamental shrub with clusters of red berries producing a good jelly. The pin cherry produces a profusion of clear red fruits from which a beautiful red, and delightfully flavored jelly can be made. The commercial variety of cranberry and the blueberry grow in various parts of the Province and generally throughout Canada but require an acid soil and it is doubtful whether they can ever be grown in this district satisfactorily. A woody climbing honeysuckle bears clusters of red or yellow berries. The flavor is insipid but the berries are eaten greedily by the birds.

Wild plums have been found at a few places but were doubtless brought from Manitoba by the Indians. Sand cherries, a spreading shrub, have been introduced from Saskatchewan, Manitoba and the prairie states and some very acceptable improved varieties are available. It is further discussed under "Horticulture." There are other berries and fruits of no importance, or with which the writer is not familiar.



A Garden at Gem

parent and usually a Siberian crab as the other parent. Over seventy-five named varieties of such plums and cherries and an equal number of apples and crabs are under trial at Brooks and promise well. Most of these are young trees, not yet in bearing but a considerable number have fruited, some of them over a five year period. At Lethbridge and Calgary there are bearing crabs over 30 years old. All of the fruits are excellent for home use and some of the varieties, both of plums and apples, are of good commercial size and quality.

Several varieties of pears have done well for a number of years and five or six varieties of grapes have fruited. Walnuts and Butternuts from Minnesota and Ontario are hardy. Peaches, apricots and almonds will not grow, but suitable hardy varieties may eventually be found or produced. Flowering shrub varieties are grown for ornament. There is also an interesting crab apple bearing bright red blossoms and producing a small acid fruit which, however, supplies a brilliant red jelly of wonderful flavor.

All of the ordinary cultivated varieties of strawberries, raspberries, currants and gooseberries are at home.

Every home owner and farmer is urged to plant enough fruits and berries for home use and most of the present residents have done this, and are increasing their plantings enthusiastically. A few are growing berries for the market and there are opportunities for growing the larger fruits commercially, at least in a limited way.

Turning now from fruits to ornamentals, the list of available trees and shrubs is too long to enumerate. The native trees include spruces, pines and other conifers, several varieties of cottonwoods, poplars, birches and willows. Ash, elm, oak, box elder and maples have been introduced from farther east or south. Some of the best poplars are Russian or Siberian varieties and many other useful and ornamental plants have been introduced from those countries. One of these is the caragana, or Siberian pea tree, which is an extremely hardy ornamental, growing to the size of a small tree. It is extensively used for windbreaks.

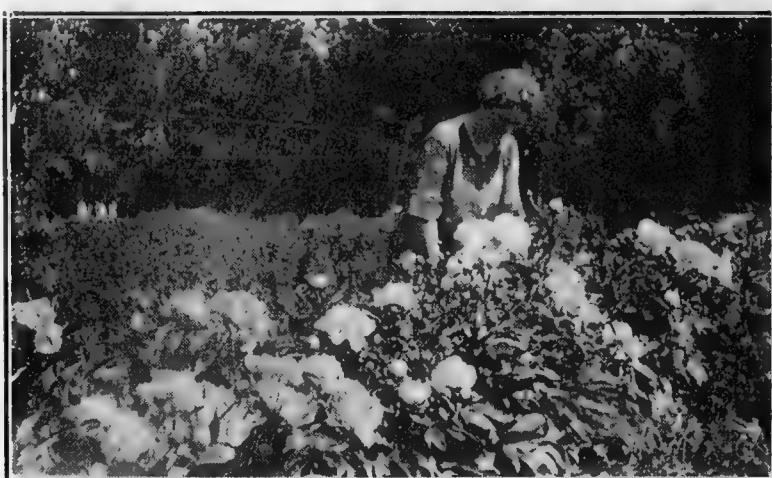
More than twenty-five varieties of lilacs find congenial home here. These include the old fashioned fragrant lilac which grows some place in everybody's yard everywhere. Then there are the bush honeysuckles, spireas and hydrangeas.

Among the climbing vines, the Virginia creeper is most popular, although there are a number of others, including the wild grapes, bittersweet and a native clematis and others. All of the annual climbers are grown and also hops which grow from the root each year.

Peonies grow to perfection as do most of the other perennial flowers. There is an unlimited list of annual flowers. Dahlias and Gladioli are not surpassed, and the only place where sweet peas do better is in the far north. Pansies grow into vines if given something to climb up and when zero temperatures stop their blooming, the buds remain dormant and open in the spring.

The Canadian Pacific Railway Company maintains a nursery at Brooks to supply a limited number of varieties of trees, shrubs and fruits to farmers at low prices and as a result, there is hardly a house on the Project without a goodly share of these essentials to home making.

The Western Nurseries are also located at Brooks, under the capable management of Mr. M. C. Sarson, an experienced and enthusiastic horticulturist and gardener.



Peonies at Brooks

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Medicine Hat Green Houses,
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in Canada"*

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CALGARY

Vegetables and Home Gardening

One of the many things which a prospective settler gives much thought and consideration to ere leaving the district he has lived in for possibly many years is what he can raise in the way of edibles, and what flowers can be grown, in the country to which he proposes to migrate. Through the plentiful supply of water, the bright sunshine and the long summer days, the district surrounding Brooks takes second place to no other, in the quantities, flavour and quality of the vegetables which can be grown here. The wonderful variety of flowers, the profusion of bloom, the sweet perfume and the perfection to which flowers of many kinds can be grown can nowhere be excelled.

Asparagus and Rhubarb are among the first vegetables ready for the table early in the Spring, and are the delight of the guidwife's heart. Some twenty-seven varieties of Beans have been grown in this district with splendid success—including Bush Lima and Pole Lima. The white navy bean yielding as high as thirty bushels per acre, and 115 pods of beans have been produced on one root. Red Kidney and Alberta Brown beans are also grown, the latter yielding as high as 50 bushels per acre. About the 20th of July the Golden Wax bean is ready for the table, and if successive plantings have been made the needs of the family are supplied through a lengthy season.

Pickaninny is the earliest Sweet Corn grown here and can be picked for the table around July 25th, being only a few days later than Squaw Corn. Golden Bantam, the most popular sweet corn, can be grown with wonderful success and is ready for the table about August 14th. Many other varieties of White and Golden Sweet corn are grown, all of which including the foregoing mature for seed.

Peas are picked green for the table from July 1st and if sown at intervals can be used until October 1st. Peas for winter use, such as Japanese Sweet Wrinkled, yield as high as 44 bushels per acre.

Pumpkin, Squash and Citron grow in abundance, larger varieties of Pumpkin and Squash weigh as many as 86 pounds each. Several of the smaller varieties are grown such as Bush Scalloped, Crookedneck, etc.

Cucumbers of many kinds are grown with great success and cut for table use within sixty days after planting seed.

Potatoes of the early varieties planted April 30th are ready for market July 1st. It is no uncommon thing to dig a potato weighing one pound around July 28th. Late potatoes yield as high as 600 bushels per acre, and potatoes weighing three pounds each are not uncommon.

Tomatoes started in hot beds March 15th, planted in open May 15th, fruit ripens August 3rd. Very fine quality, smooth thin skin and fine flavour.

Egg Plant and Peppers can be grown in large quantities, both green and red in the open.

Cabbages make wonderful growth in this district, heads go as high as twenty pounds, and can be stored in the root house for winter use, keeping in good condition until April of the following year. Early varieties are cut for market July 18th, and weigh from three to five pounds.

Cauliflowers also do well, making fine, snow white heads of good quality and size.

Onions are one of our best crops, flat varieties have been grown sixteen inches in circumference. Many of the globe type weigh one pound and over grown from seed planted in the Spring.

Peanuts have been grown here and good results obtained.

Tobacco has also been grown for the last eight years for leaf bloom and seed.

Beets, Carrots, Turnips, Parsnips, Spinach, Radish, Lettuce, etc., can also be grown for both early and late markets with splendid results.

Seeds of the finest size and quality are grown of all the foregoing vegetables.



Some Squash

Living Conditions on the Farm

By MRS. DELLA MORRILL, Farm owner at Clancy

One would have to go a long way to find a healthier or happier rural people than are found on the C.P.R. Irrigation Project of Southern Alberta. Why? Because even the poorest of us may live like millionaires with only the slightest effort.

As soon as a wind-break is planted (and one need not wait for it to grow because sunflowers form miniature trees in a few weeks for protection) fruit and berries may be set out. They will produce abundantly in a surprisingly short time. The size, quality and quantity of the crop are almost beyond belief. I have currants, raspberries, gooseberries, strawberries, cherries, plums and sand cherries, plenty for use fresh and canning. People coming from old fruit countries simply marvel at the size of the berries and at their delicious flavor.

Everything in the line of garden truck can be raised. From rhubarb and asparagus in the early spring to celery and tomatoes for our Thanksgiving Dinner. We have an endless succession of the finest vegetables. Corn and potatoes cannot be surpassed. I sometimes think there are not meals enough to serve half the good things we raise.

Flowers and shrubs grow as easily as weeds. Roses, (I have red, yellow, white and pink) lilacs, lychnis, so like the red geranium, columbines, pink, white, purple and cream, with their long spurs filled with honey; pinks, dahlias, hollyhocks, and the glorious gladioli; Lilies, iris, peonies, of wonderful size and fragrance (I have counted twenty-three perfect blooms on one plant at the same time). Vines and all annuals, from great, velvety pansies to sweet peas in endless variety gladden the home loving heart from early spring until snow flies.

Most of the farmers on the Project have cars and telephones, radios are quite common.

We all take part in the community activities. There is a church or church service in every town. The Ladies' Aid, Women's Institute, and U.F.A. keep the women busy. The Elks, Masons and U.F.A. attract the men.

We have excellent doctors, and two good hospitals within easy reach.

Schools are well equipped and the health of the school children, and those of pre-school age, is being looked after by a Government Clinic, which travels from district to district via autos. It consists of two physicians, a dentist, and three trained nurses. Each child is thoroughly examined; eyes and teeth attended to; and minor operations performed. Examinations and prescriptions are free and operations about half the usual price, with no hospital fees.

We have good business colleges, Normal and Technical Schools, the best of modern hospitals at Calgary. The University is at Edmonton.

With the completion of the two new branch lines, no one is far from market and the towns are close together.

If having a comfortable home—be it ever so humble at first—covered with vines and surrounded with beautiful flowers and gardens in summer; and a well stocked cellar for winter; good schools, competent doctors to care for our families; plenty of amusements to while away the slack time of winter—if, I say, these things make life worth living, we have them all in abundance right here on the C.P.R. Irrigation Project in Southern Alberta.



Among the Pumpkins



Blossom Time at Brooks

Alberta has several natural gas fields that are at present producing far more Natural Gas than the sparse population utilize.

Alberta has 60,000 square miles of merchantable timber. The raw material is estimated at 16,000,000,000 board feet, and the pulpwood material at 270,000,000 cords.



Citrons at Gem

Explaining the Wheat Pool

Subjoined is a series of questions and answers regarding Wheat Pool matters arranged in the form of an imaginary conversation between a farmer who knows little about the organization and a well-informed Pool member who is desirous of inducing his fellow farmer to sign a Pool contract.

Q. What is the Alberta Wheat Pool? A. An organization of forty thousand Alberta farmers who are launched on a co-operative venture in selling their wheat in a business-like manner, preserving for the grower all possible economies and operating on a strictly cost basis. Each member is paid the yearly average price for his wheat.

Q. How does the Alberta Pool operate? A. It gathers the wheat of its members and turns the entire amount over to the Central Selling Agency which disposes of it. The cash proceeds are then returned to the Pool member in four payments: the initial payment, and an interim payment in the succeeding spring, a second in summer and final payment in autumn.

Q. What are the advantages of the pooling system? A. The margin between the producer and consumer is reduced; the farmer gets the maximum return for the product of his labor; the farmer is insured against losses and uncertainty due to changing market prices; the volume of grain handled places the organization in a powerful position in the international grain trade and this power is used to prevent market slumps; the domination and manipulation of the private grain trade organized for profit is lessened; new markets for wheat are explored; by bringing together a group of farmers for the purpose of working for their mutual benefit the Pool develops the rural society and economic life.

Q. What is the Central Selling organization? A. This organization was formed to dispose of the wheat delivered by the Wheat Pools of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta. It is governed by a directorate of nine members, three from each provincial board. This board meets once each month to direct the affairs of Central.

Q. Who fixes the initial payment and on what basis? A. The Central board recommends the amounts of payment and the final decision rests with the provincial boards. In determining the amount the following factors are taken into consideration: world production; Canadian production; demand in domestic and importing markets; probable future production in the Southern Hemisphere; general economic situation.

Q. Why is initial price not set at higher figure? A. At commencement of each crop season, September 1st, initial payment schedule is set by the Pool on various grades, at what is considered to be as large an advance as should be made consistent with safety to our Pool members at time of delivery of their grain. We realize the importance to our members of making the initial payment as large as possible, but in settling our payment schedule covering twelve months of future marketing conditions, it is absolutely essential in our opinion, in the best interests of the Pool, that our initial payment be kept below prevailing prices and possibly err on the side of safety rather than take any chances of over-advancing.

Q. Where is money obtained for initial payment? A. From sales and

from funds borrowed from the banks. The banks loan the Pool up to 80% of the value of grain in store.

Q. Are large sums from sales of wheat retained by the Pool in cash or in bank? A. No, except for elevator reserve invested in elevators, and commercial reserve which is the working capital.

Q. Would it be possible to increase initial payment? A. Only at a grave risk of endangering the entire Pool structure.

Q. Has the Pool system of payment any merit aside from the feature of market maintenance and obtaining an average price? A. Many financial authorities assert the distribution of income tends to place the farmer on a better business basis whereby he does considerable more financing himself and depends less on banks. The payments are timed to reach the farmer at times when he needs money. He is placed more in the position of a man who receives a regular income, instead of getting his entire year's income in one lump sum. Undoubtedly the Pool system has resulted in better conditions throughout the West.

Q. Does the Wheat Pool system pay the farmers more money for their grain than the private grain trade system? A. The Pool price is the best average price and on the basis of payment for actual bushels delivered is a good deal better than prices paid by the Grain Trade.

Q. Why can't the Grain Trade pay as high prices as the Wheat Pool? A. The Trade is organized primarily for profit. No private company has a system equal to the Pool's selling organization and no private company handles the volume of wheat that the Pool handles.

Q. What about the high salaries paid Pool employees and officials? A. This is largely anti-Pool propaganda originated by opposing interests.

Pool directors are paid \$10 a day and \$5 expenses for each day they are employed on Pool business. They get no salaries. Even the chairman, Mr. Wood, is paid on that basis. Pool employees are not paid exorbitant salaries. They are paid according to their ability and the importance of the services they render. Members are entitled to and may obtain information as to salaries paid by getting in touch with their director. It is common knowledge that continued efforts are being made by enemies to inflame members against the Pool by creating fairy tales about huge salaries said to be paid. Bear in mind, however, that the total overhead cost of the Alberta Wheat Pool head office last crop year was \$202,000 and 44 million bushels of grain and 54 million dollars were handled. This is over half the wheat shipped in Alberta last year. The overhead expenses and profits of the several dozen of grain companies who handled the other half were undoubtedly much greater than those of the Pool. Also remember the farmers have to pay the salaries, overhead and profits of these grain companies. They are not being run for charity. So any farmer who says he won't join the Pool because of the high salaries should figure up the salary list to pay—if he can get the list.

Q. What becomes of deductions taken from wheat delivered? A. The 2c. per bushel elevator deduction goes

into the building of elevators. Already over two million dollars are invested in the Alberta Pool elevators system. The ownership of the elevator insures fair weights and grades to members and the profits are returned to the membership. Furthermore, 6% interest is paid on the deduction. In this way the members accumulate saving, invested in their own enterprise.

Q. Will these deductions be returned and when? A. Consideration has been given to this question but a plan has not been definitely decided upon. It is proposed to create a revolving fund for the purpose, that may work out like this: If a repayment policy was decided on for 1930, the deductions from deliveries in that year would be used to pay the deductions taken the first year—1924. Deductions the next year, 1931, would pay for the 1925 deductions, and so on. This insures the control of the system being maintained in the hands of active Pool members and prevents the Pool developing into a dividend producing organization for the considerable benefit of a number who have left their farms. In that way it is proposed to keep the Pool organization in a virile condition, based on service at cost only, and not concerned with profits.

Q. Does the Central Agency publish a report? A. The Central Agency publishes an annual report which gives the monthly sales in dollars and bushels, and a full financial statement. Details of sales are not given because the information in the opinion of the directors, would have a tendency to endanger the Pool's position. Certain Pool opponents would not hesitate to use the information to the detriment of the organization.

Q. Does the Alberta Pool publish an annual financial report? A. Yes. Any member may obtain one on application. The subject-matter of this report has already been published in the U.F.A., the Alberta Pool's official organ. The Pool seeks to distribute all possible information to its members, believing that by keeping the membership well informed their confidence will be retained.

Q. Why is it necessary to bind the members under a five year contract? A. The experience of the most successful producers' co-operatives in America and in Europe show that contracts are necessary to provide stability. The contracts instil a feeling of confidence among the membership, forestall attacks of opponents, and assist the organization by assuring the delivery of a sufficient volume of wheat each year.

Q. On what basis is the location of Pool elevators arrived at? A. On basis of deliveries of Pool wheat.

Q. To what extent does the Pool propose to develop its elevator system? A. Just as far as the Pool members desire. It has been demonstrated that the greatest degree of satisfaction and profit is obtained by the Pool handling the Pool wheat from the farmer's wagon to the ship's side.

Q. Why should business men be interested in the Pool's success? A. Because the Pool's objective is a more prosperous rural life. In this connection let me quote from a recent address given by Mr. Ramsay, manager of the Central Selling Agency: "We seek to make the rural community a place where the standard of living will be a matter of pride, rather than a seedy, out-at-elbows place, full of pessimism and discouragement and unable to compete with the city in the development of the younger generation now growing up. Agriculture in 1928 cannot live unto itself. It must be provided with all the present services plus many others which they are entitled to but which the farmer's income does not permit him having. I regard the Pool movement not only a revival of agriculture but also a revival of the agricultural town which is as much a part of the proper farm as is a good house and a good barn."

Wheat Pool Accomplishments

1. United a vast body of wheat growers into one organization of self-betterment.
2. Prevented disastrous slumps in the wheat market by a carefully devised system of selling and by the power of control given by the handling of half of Western Canada's exportable crop.
3. Developed a market for low grade wheat in the Orient and for durum wheat in Italy, which has resulted in fair prices being obtained for a product that would otherwise tend to be a drug on the local market.
4. Sold huge quantities of tough wheat in the United Kingdom, thus relieving a serious congestion in Canadian grain centres.
5. Obtained better average prices than grain companies paid, and returned to wheat growers millions of dollars that, without a Pool, would have gone into the treasuries of private companies and the pockets of shareholders.
6. Stood between the farmer and those seeking to profit unduly on his labors, and prevented in many instances the exploitation of the people who produce the great bulk of the wealth of Western Canada.
7. Developed a line and terminal elevator system that gives the farmer unequalled service at a minimum cost, and guarantees proper weights and grades. All surplus earnings are returned to the grower.
8. Developed a powerful and efficient co-operative system by means of which the farmer is steadily improving his position in the economic life of the country.

Brookside AUTO Camp

1/4 mile North Brooks Post Office

GAS : OIL : SHADE : GOOD WATER

You are cordially invited to call.

J. C. WILFLEY,

BROOKS, ALTA.

Dominion Experimental Farms

By F. H. REED, Supt. Dom. Exp. Farm, Lacombe.

The Experimental Farms System of the Dominion of Canada is one of the greatest organizations in the world for securing and distributing information for farmers. The system is made up of the Central Experimental Farm at Ottawa, twenty-two Branch Farms and Stations; one Tobacco Experimental Station; one Horse Breeding Station and eight Experimental Sub-stations.

As a connecting link between the Experimental Farms and the farmers of Canada, there has been established a system of Illustration Stations, numbering 142 at the present time, where outstanding results of experimental work are demonstrated on farms owned and operated by individual farmers.

One of the strongest features of this great organization is that it covers every part of Canada from coast to coast, and the results of every experiment carried out on any farm or station are reported to the Central Farm at Ottawa, where the results are compared, co-related and classified. This eliminates the danger of error, owing to the influence of some purely local factor of climate, soil or even personality in the experimenter. It also enables the information produced from the experiments to be put into the most accessible form for all the farmers in Canada.

At present, over 3,000 main experimental projects are being studied on the various farms of the system. Not all of these are on any one farm, as the experiments on each farm are adapted to the possibilities of the district wherever the farm is located. As the Dominion Experimental Farms have now been in operation for 41 years, a large amount of very valuable information has been produced and recorded. This information is available to farmers in the form of separate small publications which deal with almost every conceivable problem in farming.

It has often been remarked that the most successful farmers in any district are those who most frequently visit, and keep most closely in touch with, the Experimental Farm in their district. But while these farms give valuable assistance to the well established farmers, *their greatest service is to new settlers.* To new settlers the Experimental Farms are as a friend who has gone before, "spied out the land," and is now ready and anxious to impart his knowledge and experience to aid the newcomer in getting well located, and in making himself a successful and contented Canadian farmer.

In the Province of Alberta there are two Experimental Stations and five Experimental Sub-stations. These in turn are surrounded by a number of Illustration Stations on private farms. The Experimental Station for Southern Alberta is located at Lethbridge, and was established in 1906. There are two distinct types of farming carried on in Southern Alberta, irrigation farming and farming without irrigation, or "dry-farming." A farm was chosen where both types of farming could be carried on under one management, and one-half of the station is operated as a dry farm, and the other half as an irrigated farm. The object is not to compare the relative merits of the two systems, but to study their individual problems.

The Experimental Station for Central Alberta is located at Lacombe, and was established in 1907. The five sub-stations are located in the great Peace River district of Northern Alberta, where the farm problems are mainly connected with grain-growing and livestock production.

All of these stations and sub-stations are carrying on experiments with the keeping of Bees, the growing of good farm gardens, and the growing of every kind of tree, shrub and annual and perennial flower which will help to make attractive, permanent farm homes, with contented, prosperous farmers. Bush fruits, currants, raspberries and strawberries do exceptionally well in all parts of Alberta, and tree-fruits, apples, plums and cherries are grown successfully in many districts.

The Dominion Experimental Farms are prepared to furnish information on every branch of farming. This information is free and if the methods recommended by the Experimental Farm or Station in the district are followed, success is almost absolutely assured.

Brooks Agricultural Society

In Alberta the Provincial Government subsidizes certain approved small agricultural fairs throughout the Province by appropriating from Provincial funds one-half of the prize money paid out by these organizations, there being a fixed maximum in each case.

The Brooks Agricultural Society was organized under the laws of the Province in the year 1919 along the lines laid out for all Alberta Provincial Agricultural Societies in order to hold an annual fair in the district each year. This society has held an outstanding agricultural fair every year since that date, the 1928 fair being scheduled for September 3rd and 4th.

This society annually pays out from \$1,000.00 to \$3,000.00 in agricultural prizes and for the past several years has held a two day fair.

This society now owns an excellent fair ground with a race track and good buildings immediately east of the Brooks Townsite where all of the annual fairs are held. The display of agricultural products at this fair are reported by visitors each year to be the best shown in any part of the Province.

The Brooks Agricultural Society for the past seven years has annually competed at the Provincial Seed Show in January for the First Prize offered at that time for the district winning the most individual prizes. This \$100.00 cash prize for the best district exhibit has now been won for seven consecutive years by the members of the Brooks Agricultural Society which we think amply demonstrates that there is no other district in Alberta with such a wide range of possibilities as the district embraced by this Society which includes the sub-districts of Bassano, Duchess, Patricia, Brooks, Rainier and Scandia.



A Garden in Brooks

Sugar Beets in Alberta

Sugar Beets have been grown on the irrigated lands of Alberta in various small sized acreages for many years past. These beets have many times made yields of from 18 to 25 tons per acre with a sugar content ranging from 15 to as high as 20 per cent sugar. The results secured were so uniformly good for a considerable number of years that a factory was finally established at Raymond, Alberta, approximately 125 miles southwest of Brooks.

This factory is maintained by the Canadian Sugar Factories Limited, which is a subsidiary of the Utah-Idaho Sugar Company, operating in those states. This is the only beet sugar factory in Western Canada and the Company announce that they are willing to install additional factories, as soon as the farmers are willing and ready to grow sufficient beets to allow them to be profitably operated.

During the past several years, since the Raymond factory was established, a large number of small plots of beets have been grown on the Eastern Section in the Bassano-Duchess-Brooks district. These plots have ranged in size from one-tenth of an acre to five acres and the beets produced have been shipped to the Raymond factory. The results secured have always been satisfactory though no exceptionally high yields have been produced. These yields have ranged from 10 to as high as 18 tons per acre with the sugar content ranging from 14 to 18 per cent and the results secured with beets paying from \$7.00 to \$8.00 per ton have amply demonstrated that there are thousands of acres of soil in this section perfectly adapted to beet production and only awaiting an additional population before a sugar factory for this district will be assured.

Brooks and District School Fair

The Brooks and District School Fair was organized in the summer of 1919 and the first annual fair held during the fall of that year. Since that time each and every year, an annual fair has been held. This School Fair is the children's own fair operated for their special benefit with the idea of promoting clean and wholesome competition among the children and the various schools participating.

This school fair comprises fourteen school districts. Approximately five hundred children take part in this work and annually have on display nearly 2,000 exhibits of school work and agricultural products.

The School Fair is financed by the school districts, each school paying proportionately to the number of children enrolled.

The prize list contains approximately 120 classes which covers classes in agriculture, livestock, garden crops, poultry, sheep, art, geography, composition, sewing, cooking and nature study.

On the day of the School Fair the children assemble on the School Grounds in Brooks and during the morning from ten until twelve o'clock, sports are participated in. Special prizes and cups are given in art, composition, agricultural and other sections for the school district scoring highest. Competitive drills are participated in, each school entering a drill team. A parade is held during the day and each school marches in a section. The children are usually decked out in sashes, caps and other ornaments and carry banners designating their school district.

In connection with the School Fair, is operated a Garden Club. This club is divided into two sections, junior and senior. Members enrolling in this club are supplied with free seeds. They grow their gardens during the summer and are given instructions in this work by the farm advisors of the district as well as the secretary of the organization. These gardens are judged in the fall and prizes given for the best five in each section. Individual entries of the vegetables and flowers are shown at the Fair. Another feature of the School Fair, is that the boy and girl in each School Fair district winning the highest number of points at these local fairs are sent during the summer to one of the Provincial schools of agriculture for a week's free course at that institution. There are from 60 to 75 children who attend this course. At the completion of this course an examination is given to the children in the work covered during the week and the one standing highest is given a scholarship for the coming winter covering a free course at this institution, all expenses being paid by the Provincial Department of Agriculture. This course covers five months work in practical agriculture for the boys and Domestic Science for the girls.

The School Fair is a splendid institution; it promotes true sportsmanship, clean competition and stimulates ambition in the boys and girls. As time goes on this fair can be made even more educational than at present.

2,000 IRRIGATED QU

OFFERED FOR SALE AT FROM \$30 TO \$50

By the CANADIAN PACIFIC RA

These Lands are situated in the large Irrigation Project of the Canadian Pacific Ra

160-ACRE FARMS with WATER RIGHTS, Cost Only
===== \$4,800 to \$8,000 =====

First Payment ONLY 7 per cent. of the Purchase Price, after which, One Year FREE use of Land Without Interest or Water Maintenance, then 34 Years to pay balance under the Amortized Contract with EQUAL Annual Payments, amounting according to the Original Price to approximately \$310 to \$510, plus Water Maintenance.

On Sod Land which has to be broken, or Old Land which has to be Summer-fallowed before it is cropped, an additional Free Year is given, on condition that it is broken or Summerfallowed and certain improvement conditions are complied with.

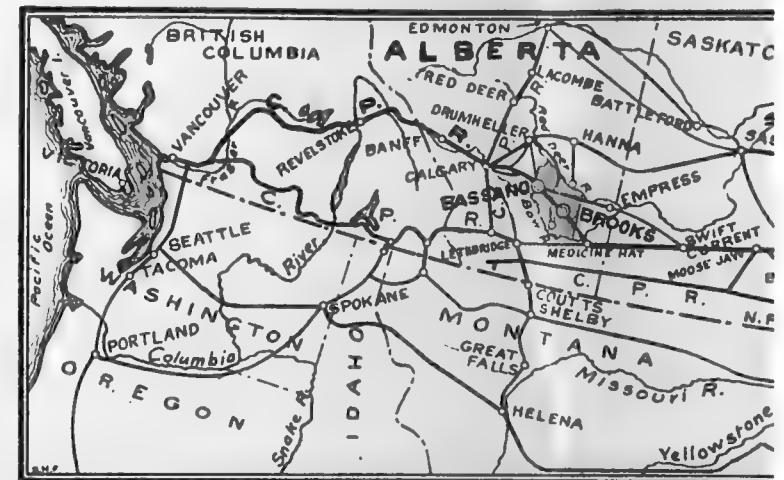
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You can start here with less capital and have greater assurance of success.

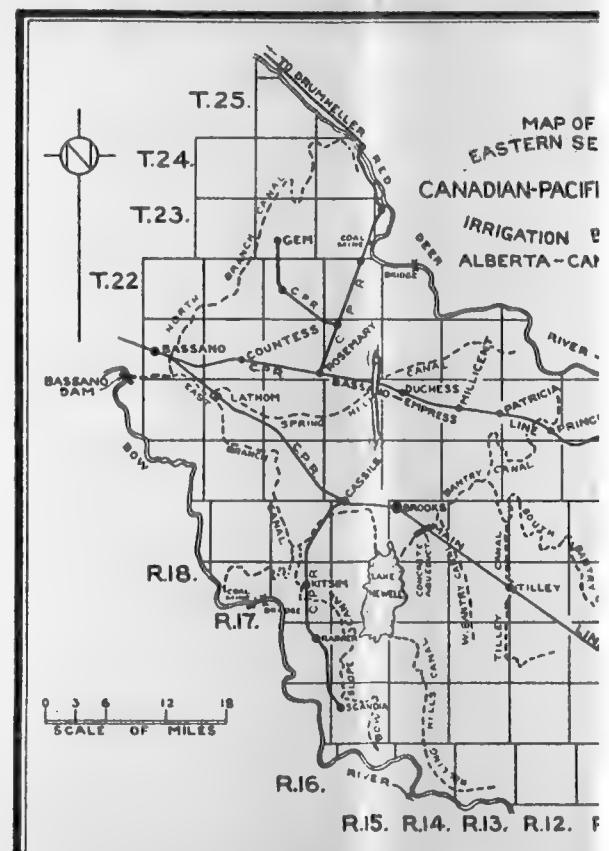
IT WILL PAY YOU TO INVESTIGATE

C.P.R. LAND BRANCH, DESK "B"
BROOKS, ALBERTA

M. E. THORNTON, Asst. Superintendent Colonization, Desk "B"
208 Railway Exchange Building, Portland, Ore.



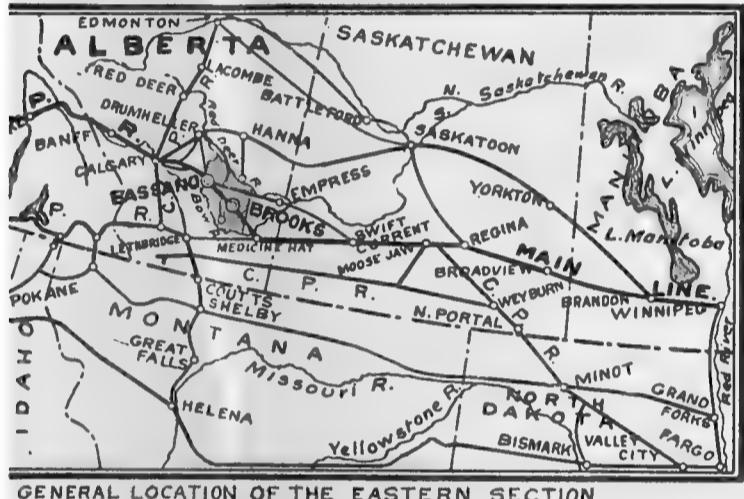
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C. A. VAN SCOY, Supt. of Colonization,
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QUARTER SECTIONS \$30 TO \$50 PER ACRE ON LIBERAL TERMS PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY

Canadian Pacific Railway, known as the EASTERN SECTION, lying East of Calgary.



**-Soil of Exceptional Depth and Fertility--
FREE FROM ROCKS, STUMPS AND BRUSH**

EXCEPTIONAL CLIMATE

**TOMATOES, BEANS, CORN, Etc., and all less
tender products are grown successfully.**

ALFALFA and GRAIN are Staple Products

10 IRRIGABLE ACRES **Excellent Opportunities for Dairying & Stock Raising**

WATER SUPPLY MORE THAN AMPLE

**All Canals and Structures well built
Water Maintenance only \$1.25 Per Acre**

GOOD MARKETS, SCHOOLS, ROADS AND CHURCHES

**Very Low Taxes on Land, and None Whatever on Livestock,
Buildings, Improvements or Personal Effects.**

GOOD TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES

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ANDREW McKEE

McKEE'S Departmental Stores

□□

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P.O. Drawer 345.

Always at Your Service.

Prosperity-- YOUR Success is OUR Success

Mr. Farmer come to Bassano—The Gateway of the Irrigation Block.

Make this Store your Headquarters. You will like our Service

JAMES JOHNSTON

The Quality Store

Everything to Eat and Wear.

CURRIE & MILROY, Limited

BASSANO and HUSSAR, ALBERTA

Pioneer Hardware Merchants in Bassano District

Distributor of International Harvester Machinery
Machines that produce the Wheat that feeds the World.

CHRYSLER CARS I.H.C. TRUCKS

BASSANO and HUSSAR

Hudson & Essex Motor Cars Allis Chalmers Tractors

Flanagan Brothers Hardware BASSANO, Alberta

De Laval Cream Separators Simmons Bedding

THE REXALL STORE

STILES, "The Druggist"

DRUGS

Stationery and Photo Supplies

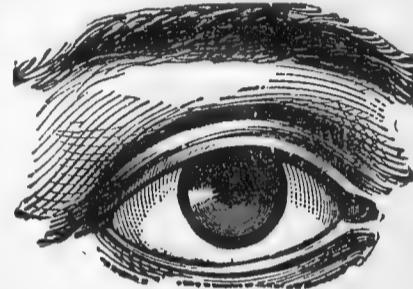
Eighteen years in business in Bassano.

Stores at Bassano and Hussar

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Registered
Optometrist



Broken Lenses replaced from prescription or pieces.
Absolute satisfaction guaranteed. Quick service.

BASSANO, ALBERTA.

JACK TORGAN

Men's Wear
Groceries

HIGHEST QUALITY. LOWEST PRICES.

BASSANO, - ALBERTA

THE CITY MEAT MARKET

Bassano, Alberta

Choice Meats of all
Kinds

H. F. McDONALD

Phone 140

BASSANO

TOWNS and ORGANIZATIONS

The town of Bassano had a population at the last census of 802 people. It is situated eighty miles east of Calgary on the main line of the great transcontinental railroad half way toward Medicine Hat.

Railways

From it there runs branch lines of the same railway through Makepeace, Hussar, Standard and Chancellor into Calgary in a northwesterly direction; another line runs northeasterly through the most prosperous part of the irrigation block including Countess, Duchess, Millicent, Patricia and a branch line to Gem taking off at Rosemary.

Shipping Point

There is an excellent service of trains on the main line, there never being less than four passenger trains per day in winter while in the heavy tourist season the service is almost doubled. Branch line trains leave here every other day and coupled with main line service, provide ready means for travel to the settler.

In 1927 there was shipped from Bassano the following with the relative values placed opposite thereto:

Bushels	Value
Wheat	700,000
Oats	70,000
Rye	180,000
Barley	7,000
Head	Value
Horses	916
Swine	1,695
Sheep	1,900
Cattle	2,772
besides other commodities raised on the farms in the neighborhood.	

Modern Facilities

Bassano possesses all the modern facilities not very often found in towns its size anywhere on the North American continent. It has cement side-walks, water and sewage connections of the most modern up-to-date-type and the only sewage disposal plant between Winnipeg and Vancouver, a twenty-four hour light service supplied from the power developed at the C.P.R. Dam, which supplies light to most of the neighboring towns and also a night and day local and long distance telephone service.

The Dam

Incidentally it is here that the C.P.R. provides the water for all its vast undertaking. To see the Dam situated four miles south of Bassano is to observe the result of a great engineering feat. The Dam is reckoned to be the largest of its type in the World and provides an interesting spectacle to tourists and others. In conjunction with the Dam the C.P.R. Commissary Department has its headquarters at Bassano.

Hospitals, Churches and Schools

The Headquarters of the Bassano Municipal Hospital District is located at Bassano, providing for the ratepayers and the sick a modern hospital fully

Bassano, the Gateway to the Irrigation Project



Hunter Hotel, Bassano

equipped with all the latest equipment, manned by an experienced staff, in excellent financial condition, and provides service at very low rates to the inmates. Besides Doctors from outside points there are two Doctors resident in Bassano.

For the education of the young there is provided a modern school, teaching all the grades from the primary to grade eleven, and upon passing which pupils are eligible to attend University. There are five teachers in the school and with the conveniences of life provided it is always easy to keep a good staff.

The Presbyterian Church, the Anglican Church and the Roman Catholic Church, each of which has its own place of Worship, look after the spiritual needs of the people, and in addition the Masonic Lodge and Chapter and the Oddfellows, each of which has its own Lodge and Temple, are quite active.

The Bassano Mail

Bassano has supported its own Newspaper called "The Bassano Mail" for years. This paper, published once a week, supplies a convenient need for the dissemination of local news, advertising, etc., and fills a need necessary to every progressive up-to-date community.

Judicial Centre

There is located at Bassano the Court House and Sheriff's Office being sub-judicial to the Calgary District where those who are litigiously inclined can

settle their grievances, which if they be of a minor nature may perhaps be attended to by a resident Police Magistrate, or if more serious at the periodic sittings of a District Court Judge.

This office also provides the machinery for the registration of vital statistics, the issuance of motor licenses, marriage licenses and the like and is the registration office for conditional sale agreements, chattel mortgages, etc.

Creamery

Farmers in the project who rely in part on the product of the cow need not ship their cream a great distance because a modern creamery is located at Bassano which will look after a large supply at as good or better prices than can be obtained in the larger and more distant centres.

Coal Mine

The coal mines at Drumheller or elsewhere may go on strike but the residents of Bassano do not worry because the local mine, six miles from Bassano, furnishing a good grade of coal relieves the townspeople of worry on that score and in the meantime supplies them with good coal much cheaper than the ordinary commercial product.

General Services

Besides having two resident doctors, each equipped with modern X-ray and electrical equipment, dental services are provided by a resident dentist, while in the legal field two law offices operate.

Amongst others there are one Chartered Accountant, two banks (The Royal Bank of Canada and The Canadian Bank of Commerce), three general stores, one jeweller, four implement dealers, two hardware stores, distributing warehouse for Imperial Oil Company Limited, two garages and one service station, auto livery and feed and sales stables, truck garden and modern greenhouse, three restaurants, one furniture store, two butcher shops, one drug store, one lumber yard, one radio shop, one local bakery, two blacksmith shops, one fifty-room brick hotel and last but not least, "The Alberta Government Liquor Vendor's Shop" and two Brewery Warehouses.

Post Office

One of the best equipped Post Offices, constructed of brick, handles all the mail from the main line from each train and each train on the branch line. It distributes the mail to forty-four sub post offices surrounding Bassano and has an enviable record for prompt and efficient service.

Sport

A Golf Club, a Tennis Club, a Gun Club, a Curling Club and Skating Rink, coupled with sports and stampede ground, all maintained by separate organizations, provide enjoyment for those inclined to the pastimes to which they cater, while in the near vicinity there is excellent shooting for "Knights of the Nimrod."

Fire Prevention

Contrary to the experience of many country towns, most of which have sometime or other been either wholly or partly destroyed by fire, Bassano has escaped very well, not because it has had no fires, for it has had many, but because it is thoroughly equipped with good fire fighting apparatus, plenty of hose, plenty of water at high pressure and an efficient voluntary fire brigade, which has been responsible for the speedy stopping of several dangerous looking conflagrations. It has established for itself a good reputation amongst fire insurance companies in this regard, which results in a low fire insurance rate.

The Board of Trade

The Bassano Board of Trade is a real live concern and during the six year period of its life has performed many services for the community, which tend to make it a better place to live in. It has raised thousands of dollars for community purposes and with its funds has been the means of erecting a sports and stampede ground with a race track complete, an auto camp for the convenience of tourists, planting trees, cinderizing the streets, the installation of weigh scales for stock, trail and road blazing for the benefit of travellers, providing the wherewithal for the construction of a swimming pool, and in addition undertook to irrigate the Town at an expense estimated to be \$5,000.00, of which \$3,200.00 has already been paid over to the Town.



Post Office, Bassano

WILLIAM McLAWS

*Barrister, Solicitor
and Notary*

BASSANO Alberta

DR. A. G. SCOTT, M.B., L.M.C.C.

Physician--Surgeon

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BASSANO

DR. W. F. KEITH

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BASSANO, Alberta

HUNTER HOTEL

*First-class
Accommodations*

Rates Reasonable

BASSANO - - Alberta

W. S. PLAYFAIR

*COAL
Livery and Draying*

Agent for Calgary Brewing Co.

BASSANO, - - ALBERTA

A Tower of Strength

ASSETS \$400,000,000
LIFE ASSURANCE IN FORCE \$1,500,000,000

Dividends to Policyholders increased for eighth
successive year.

SUN LIFE Assurance Company of CANADA

Head Office, Montreal.

EARL A. BECK Unit Manager
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J. I. CASE THRESHING MACHINE CO.

ADVANCE RUMELY THRESHER CO.

Power Farming and Threshing Machinery
Buick and Pontiac Automobiles. General Motors Trucks

PHONE 106

BASSANO, ALBERTA

CASSILS

A GOOD DISTRICT

A visit to the Cassils district, just six miles west of Brooks, on the C.P.R. main railroad line, reveals a thriving community. Groves of trees on almost every farm attest to the fact that the farmers in this district are planning for the future and intend to make permanent homes here.

Many of the farmers in the Cassils district are specializing in some branch of farming such as market gardening, seed growing, turkey raising, dairying, sheep ranching, and cattle and horse ranching.

The Calgary and other nearby markets have come to depend on the Cassils district for their early corn, peas, beans and potatoes, while later on these markets absorb carloads of late potatoes, pumpkins, squash, cucumbers, and other garden produce raised in the district. The Cassils district has taken more first prizes for garden and other produce at the local fairs than any other district in the irrigation block.

Those farmers specializing in poultry have done equally well and have taken many prizes at the provincial fairs for turkeys, chickens, etc., while the seed growers have invaded the international exhibitions and in many instances have won prizes for alfalfa and sweet clover seed.

The dairy and other livestock farmers in the district have found that the irrigated land combined with an abundance of open prairie pasture land makes an ideal combination. Turning surplus livestock out on the fine prairie pasture during the summer months greatly cuts the cost of production.

Located as it is on the main transcontinental railroad line, the railroad service is excellent. Daily mail, and telephone service soon to be installed in every farmhouse, coupled with good roads, provides conveniences that many districts do not have. A grain elevator, stock-yards and loading platform facilitate the handling of freight and produce.

The Cassils Consolidated School, taking in four school districts, is one of the most up-to-date schools in the province, teaching grades 1-9 inclusive. The schoolhouse is designed, also, for use as a community hall where church services, community meetings, and social gatherings are held. Every Saturday services are held by members of the Seventh Day Adventist church in the schoolhouse. Members of other religious denominations find the Union Church at Brooks a convenient meeting place.

FATS Quick Lunch

BUM COFFEE

*First-class Service
Meals all Hours*



BASSANO, Alberta

Come to CASSILS

where the Farmers are Satisfied.

Soil especially adapted to
Vegetables Fruit and Alfalfa

We are on the main line of the
C.P.R. Four hour train service to
Calgary. Have a good 12 grade
school.

When you locate here we would
be pleased to have you trade with
us.

W. M. RUCKMAN
Groceries and General Merchandise
Gas and Oils

D. E. RUCKMAN
CASSILS, ALTA.
Hall, Fire and Life Insurance

The OASIS

A. V. FARNSWORTH, Prop.
CASSILS, ALTA.

Marquis Wheat Banner Oats
Grimm Alfalfa
Grade Percherons Turkeys

One of the best flocks of Bronze
Turkeys in the West, Government
banded.

Garden Produce.

Peas, Beans, Golden Bantam
Sweet Corn a specialty, Netted
Gem Potatoes, Squash, Pumpkin,
Citron, Marrows, in carload lots.

TURKEYS THRIVE IN ALBERTA

Our location is ideal for raising
Turkeys and Poultry.

We raise all of the feeds necessary
for rapid growth, Corn Wheat
and Oats thrive here.

We have young toms weighing 38
lbs. and young hens up to 20 lbs.
Have 50 hen turkeys mated to young
toms, all imported from the States.
Our hens are Government banded.
We have orders to be filled from as
far away as Australia.

POULTRY

Record of Merit, S. C. Rhode
Island Reds, from University of
British Columbia Stock.

Let us know your wants
We try to Please

DON LOSEY
Box 13 CASSILS, Alta.

SUNNYSIDE STOCK FARM

Chris. T. Martin, Prop.

CASSILS, ALTA.

Purebred Holsteins, Heifer and
Bull Calves for sale, from Dams
producing from 16,000 to 25,884 lbs.
of milk.

**HIGH PRODUCTION
WHITE LEGHORN CHICKENS**

Gardening and Small Fruits a
Specialty.

We grow thousands of plants
annually.

Strawberries, Raspberries, Dew-
berries, Currants, Gooseberries,
Grapes. Also a few varieties of
Hardy Fruit Trees.

Plums, Cherries and Apples.

We invite you to come and see
our lawns and gardens with over
50 varieties of perennial flowers,
Roses, Peonies, Bleeding Heart,
Lilacs, Lilies, etc.

Write Us About Your Wants

GAYETY THEATRE BROOKS

The Best Pictures of Each Producer

The S. E. GUST STORE IN BROOKS

Warrants Your Patronage!

Thousands of shoppers pass through the doors of their stores in Southern Alberta every day, enjoying the many advantages offered them to buy quality merchandise and save money.

Every S. E. Gust Store is a real economy centre, an established, component part of the community aiding in the health and prosperity of its citizens, day in and day out, year after year.

IT PAYS TO BUY ALL YOUR FOOD NEEDS
IN THE STORE WHERE QUALITY COUNTS.

THE S. E. GUST STORES Limited

"Southern Alberta's Leading Grocers."

REG. CANN, Manager. BROOKS, ALBERTA

BROOKS LODGE

No. 77, B.P.O. ELKS



Meets every 2nd and 4th Tuesday, in the Gayety Theatre, Brooks.

D. INGRAM, Secretary. O. T. GOFF, Exalted Ruler.

W. E. CAIN

Phone 19

SPECIALIZING in

Men's Wear and Groceries

BROOKS ALBERTA

True economy can be measured only by the Quality not the Price. We aim to buy only the best merchandise, give prompt and efficient service, and make satisfied customers.

Let us figure on your grocery supplies for Spring.

CAIN'S
QUALITY and SERVICE

H. PEEVER

BROOKS, Alberta

Dealers in

Harness - Saddlery - Boots - Shoes
—and—
Men's Work Gloves

General Repairs on Harness and Shoes

Promptly Executed.

R. R. MARTIN

Baker and Confectioner

BREAD

ICE CREAM

CAKES

SOFT DRINKS

CANDIES

And TOBACCO

BROOKS - ALBERTA

CORY DRUG STORE

W. A. CORY, Proprietor.

Drugs and Stationery

BROOKS ALBERTA

Try the Drug Store First—We Strive to Please

Drugs and Stationery
Sick Room Requisites
Toilet Requisites

Kodaks and Supplies
Chocolates
Fancy Goods and Novelties

PRESCRIPTIONS A SPECIALTY

J. STURM

FEED AND LIVERY BARN

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A SPECIALTY

CLOSED CAR AUTO LIVERY.

BROOKS ALBERTA

Phones: Residence 17. Office 30

Blacksmith and Machine Shop

WE DO ALL KINDS OF BLACKSMITHING,
WOOD WORK AND MACHINE WORK.

OXY-ACETYLENE WELDING PLANT

Plow Work a Specialty.

SLAYTER MURPHY

BROOKS BLACKSMITH ALTA.

The Hub of the Irrigation Project---BROOKS

THE TOWN THAT SAYS IT WITH TREES

Location: Main line of the C.P.R., 120 miles east of Calgary.

Population: 600.

Area: 640 acres, the town proper compactly comprising about one-fourth of this surface.

Government: A Mayor and six Councillors.

As the various organizations, industries and the hundred-and-one activities of a wideawake Western town are all being featured fully in other articles, our particular corner will just be a pot-pourri of the many choice attractions that Brooks can present to the world.

Beginning with the home—and this is really the pivot upon which everything

and where before there was merely virgin prairie a lawn will appear so vivid and velvety as to grace a lordly hall.

Nor is it a case of Queen Anne fronts and Mary Ann back yards. Cast your critical eye for a moment over some of the gardens reproduced in these pages. Note the winding-walks, the graceful archways, the tidy flowerbeds and borders. Back of these again are the kitchen-gardens that gladden the housewife's heart.

Then, of course, the trees. To write about Brooks and not allude to the trees would be like putting on a dance and forgetting to ask the girls. Aside from those that shade our dwellings and beautify our streets, the C.P.R. Demonstration Farm and D.N.R. Gardens have

hardheaded business men into parting with their kopecks for lots and the lumber to build. First, the steadily-growing population, both by the influx of settlers and natural local increase. And, speaking of home production, there isn't an ad in this special edition that can boost the town like the bouncing babies, the sturdy lads and the pretty girls that adorn it. Their fine physiques and sparkling eyes tell their own tale of the rarefied air and abundance of health-giving sunshine for which Alberta is famous. Brooks is justly proud of its youth and gives it a generous place on the program.

The moral and spiritual aspects of the life of our coming citizens are fostered in various ways—three Sunday Schools, C.G.I.T. classes for girls, and

Alban's Anglican Church, or may worship with the United Church of Canada. Yet again, we may go to the Christian Science Society, which meets in a hall at present but has the foundation laid for an edifice. For those who are Roman Catholics there is Mass once a month, and Lutheran services are held in various homes.

Of special interest to the sterner sex is the Great War Veterans' Hall, commemorative of Our Glorious Dead.

The Women's Institute is one of the town's best drawing-cards, and a comprehensive survey of this work will be found in another article.

A fine dance-floors is an adjunct of the theatre, and frolics are the order of the day, or rather night.

We dare not dwell on sports, as another writer's article will give you a varied choice of these. But how we should love to sneak in a word about the Ladies' Golf Club. A very modest fee will make its privileges yours and, whether you play or not, the Clubhouse Veranda, overlooking the links, is a jolly and healthful spot in which to take afternoon tea.

Motoring provides another favorite pastime, and here again we can only touch the high-spots—the Duke of Sutherland's colony, the C.P.R. Aqueduct, Lake Newell with its fishing and boating and the Blazier Antelope Ranch. Going further afield we may view the awe-inspiring Badlands or, in another direction still, the famous dam at Bassano. Next, the city of Calgary and finally on to the Rockies.

No wonder it keeps three garages hustling (one of them day and night) to look after the motor needs of the town, to say nothing of all the tourists who pitch their tents in this oasis on the Sunshine Trail to Banff. Visitors grow more plentiful every year, but with three first-class hotels and an equal number of restaurants already on the job, and a motor-camp in prospect, the tourists that take in Brooks find welcome on our door-mat every time. For those who travel by mount, a livery-stable and a saddlery are items of importance.

Two barber shops will solve your tonsorial problems; two laundries will wash your linen, and a pressing and cleaning establishment will freshen that dusty suit. Should you feel rather fagged from the trail (page the lady-hikers, please) two up-to-date beauty parlors are here to shampoo you, marcel you and give you that schoolgirl complexion.

A jewellery store will supply you with souvenirs, and a branch of His Majesty's



Brooks, the Town that takes time to be Pretty

else revolves—we invite your close inspection of the beautiful dwellings pictured in this paper. These have been taken at random from dozens of equally charming views and will serve to give you a line on the sort of home the people of Brooks go in for.

The great incentive in making a home attractive is to own it, and the large majority here in Brooks prefer to be their own landlords. Some are able to build fine homes of their individual planning. Others buy unpretentious structures, and with labor and skill transform them into dwellings of beauty,

magnificent groves of them. Also, we have a park, thoughtfully planted out some years ago, which is sweet with the song of birds attracted by this sanctuary. Out on the baldheaded prairie we used to dream of trees. In the irrigation belt we found them a blissful reality and if ever we get the least bit homesick for the East we go for a stroll through one of the beauty-spots mentioned, close our eyes and let the rustling poplars spirit us back to the whispering forests of old Ontario.

Let us go toward again and line up some further assets that can wangle

C.S.E.T. (Canadian Standard Efficiency Training) for the boys. Hockey, skating (on lake or rink), hikes and kindred sports, contribute to physical welfare, and indoor amusements are legion—a moving picture show (whose manager has ideals), various concerts put on by the churches or other organizations, and last but in nowise least the Community Christmas Tree.

The town that can boast no churches is a town of but fleeting success, for where there is no vision the people perish. Let us see what Brooks can offer. We may follow the bell to St.



From Prairie Sod In Three Years



Trees, Shrubs and Vines make the Home

YOU from all parts of Christendom

are invited to come to Brooks, inspect her prospects for future development, make your home within her gates, or in the surrounding districts to insure you future peace and prosperity.

Brooks Board of Trade

Royal Mail will attend to your correspondence. A first-class resident doctor will prescribe for your various ills, and a qualified druggist will fill your prescriptions or furnish the latest in patents. Live-wire agents will write your insurance, a competent lawyer will make your will, and, if worse comes to the worst, an experienced mortician will bury you. We rejoice to say, however, that trade in the last mentioned line is so poor that our friend has to follow another pursuit in order to make a living. An enterprising Mayor and six-good-men-and-true direct our ship of state, while a genial magistrate adjusts our differences. A stalwart member of the A.P.P. is responsible for our safety, and one brief glance at his brawny arm should make any crook decide to be good or at least be careful. We have a lock-up, too, and this is the only building we like to see with cobwebs over the door.

A local bakery turns out excellent bread and cakes, while our butcher keeps a varied line of fresh or cooked meats and provisions. Two hardware stores, a chain grocery and three large general stores dealing in groceries, dry-goods and toggery, offer a choice in shopping, and for those who decide to settle in Brooks we have a furniture warehouse supplying your every need from Chesterfield suites to cradles.

Apropos of cradles, two inspected dairies will deliver milk and cream from their own contented cows.

Supplement the foregoing facts with the further advantage we have of being on the main line of the Railway, enabling us to procure head lettuce, tomatoes, etc., in the very depth of winter at the lowest market price.

We have an excellent station, and four passenger trains stop here every twenty-four hours. We may also add that with two grain elevators, a seed-cleaning plant and warehouse, an oil station, a stock-yard, and a nursery shipping thousands of shade and fruit trees in season, the C.P.R. freight handlers haven't much of a cinch around Brooks.

Before we run out of adjectives, a word about natural gas. For those who are tired of mucking with coal it will prove a priceless boon. Odorless, greaseless and remarkably inexpensive, the two large wells supplying our town are a noteworthy acquisition.

Our gong has sounded, friends, and we haven't yet mentioned our building contractors, our draying concerns, our extensive lumber-and-coal yard. Nor would we leave out our auctioneer, who can wheedle a bid on anything from revolvers to rolling-pins.

And the bank. How could we manage without a bank in which to put all the cash we accrue by making this town our home?

And last but not least, the "Brooks Bulletin," which has its own publishing plant and provides not only the news of the week but some fine editorials.

Taking it by and large, folks, don't you think that Brooks is a pretty good town? And since you are coming eventually—why not now?

Beckoning, ever beckoning, with a smile in the eye of her;
Reckoning, ever reckoning, you've fought to keep shy of her;
Out to the golden mornings, when the soft Chinook winds blow,
Out to the cool, sweet evenings, with the mellow stars hung low,
King or peasant she'll lure you, this West of song and tale,
Sure and there's nothing will cure you, pack up and hit the trail.

Mabel Langworthy Dickie



My extreme diffidence and retiring disposition has heretofore prevented me from advertising my superior qualifications as an Auctioneer. But as my competitors are blowing their horns off for business, it behooves me to "go for 'em." I have followed auctioneering for 27 years, during which time I have sold cows, and other stock sufficient to stock Bill Seward's Russian Ice Cream Purchase, and trash enough to fill every house or barn that will ever be built thereon, and never yet heard a man say that I "did not charge him enough." My exact fighting weight is 175 pounds. In politics, Republican; in religion, a Free Thinker; a good blower, an easy drinker; in personal appearance a perfect beauty, and can sell goods higher than a hawk's nest. Please try all other auctioneers and if they fail to connect call on—

COL. O. T. GOFF
Auctioneer
BROOKS - ALBERTA

Insurance Fire, Hail, Accident and Sickness

Rental, Use and Occupancy

Rain and Windstorms

Liability and Bonds

Automobile

Apply—

FRANK H. BERRY
BROOKS, ALTA.



First Avenue West, Brooks

Sun Life Assurance Company OF CANADA

J. MACKINTOSH, Representative

BROOKS - ALBERTA

(Office next to Gayety Theatre)

RESIDENCE PHONE 52



G.W.V.A. Memorial Hall, Brooks

Dr. C. E. Anderson

Physician and Surgeon

BROOKS, Alberta

E. F. PURCELL
BROOKS, ALBERTA

General Merchant : Hardware Dealer

LADIES' WEAR

The Season's Latest Millinery
Silk and Wool Knitted Sport Suits and Sweaters
Dresses for Afternoon and House Wear
Full Line of Silk and Cotton Underwear,
Gossard Corsets and Brassieres
Silk and Chiffon Scarves—Hosiery—Gloves.

DRY GOODS

Sheeting, Pillow Slips, Towelling
Dress Lengths. The Newest in Silks
Crepes and Voiles
Draperies, Curtain Materials Edgings, Ribbons, Etc.

CHILDREN'S DEPT.

A Complete Line of Infants' Wear and Everything Needful
for the School Boy and Girl

MEN'S WEAR

Men's Suits and Overcoats, Sweaters,
Dress, Chambray and Work Shirts—Underwear, Socks,
Ties and Suspenders

SHOE DEPARTMENT

Men's, Women's, Children's Shoes for Work and Dress
Wear.

Groceries and Provisions of Every Description
Fresh Vegetables

HARDWARE

Harness, Machinery, Gas and Oil, Crockery, Glassware, Silver
Ware, Kitchen Accessories.
Repairs Given Prompt Attention.

Brooks Meat Market

FOR HIGHEST QUALITY

Fresh and Cured Meats
FISH
Poultry and Produce

□□

Highest Cash Prices Paid for Dressed Beef, Pork,
Lamb, etc.

Dealer in HIDES

Phone 20

BROOKS - Alberta

ROYAL CAFE

□□

MEALS AT ALL HOURS

SOFT DRINKS CANDIES
ICE CREAM

FIRST CLASS MEALS AND SERVICE

□□

BROOKS - Alberta

TOGO CAFE

Brooks' Leading Restaurant

ICE CREAM CANDIES

SOFT DRINKS, CIGARETTES AND TOBACCO

MEALS AT ALL HOURS

ROOMS FOR RENT

BROOKS - ALBERTA

Chevrolet Garage

The Big Car for Little Money

If you are interested in a Real Car, let me demonstrate
the Bigger and Better Chevrolet.

Ask Your Neighbour How He Likes His

We Carry—Shell—Castrol—Mobile—Marvelube and Polarine
Oils—In Stock.

Motor Elixir, Gas.

Full line of Accessories

SLAYTER MURPHY, - Brooks, Alta.
Chevrolet Dealer.

BROOKS HOTEL

BROOKS, Alberta

Steam Heat, Electric Light
BATH

Rates—75c—\$1.00.

LICENSED HOTEL — DINING-ROOM IN CONNECTION

Proprietors—G. W. MUNROE & W. F. BICKETT.

DUCHESS

"The Garden Spot of Alberta"

By WM. SHELDRAKE

Twelve years ago the in-coming movement of settlers reached this advantageously situated little village of Duchess, bringing with them the nucleus of a farming equipment, and as is usual in such cases their need of those commodities pertaining to farming was met by the opening up of the stores, bank, garages, lumber yards, and all of the kindred businesses that make a prairie town.

Duchess today is a thriving village of about two hundred souls, all engaged in distributing and receiving the needs and the products of the surrounding farms. A fine school with upwards of sixty pupils and two teachers is operating the year around making young Canadians.

Two Churches and Sunday Schools are established with places of worship, the United Church of Canada and the Mennonite Church. Other denominations hold services at short periods when visiting ministers call.

The recreation facilities are being added to every season as fast as those interested can build co-operatively or pay for in the same way.

The U.F.A. Community Hall is the centre of the majority of indoor amusements, shows, educational lectures, dances and so on.

The Royal Bank and the Post Office are two of the finest buildings in the village and both are exceedingly busy, the Bank particularly, drawing business from a very large area.

A good Hotel and a Restaurant cater to the needs of the traveller.

The Lumber Yards, Implement Agencies, Meat Markets, Livery Barn, Elevators, Oil Station, Garages, Blacksmith Shop, Pool and Tonsorial Parlors, Insurance Offices, Stores, and Telephone Exchange are all efficiently operated, and giving good service to the whole community.

Duchess can boast of very fine residences—with trees, shrubbery, lawns and flowers; the shrubbery, etc., being exceptionally good, due to the fact that the Irrigation Department has made water available to all those who may be able to use it.

The C.P.R. Depot and yards are also busy places most of the time, passenger and freight trains arriving daily.

Every year sees a new home or two, a new business and quite a large amount of civic improvement.

Duchess has very truthfully become known as the busiest and best village on the Bassano to Empress Branch of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company.



A Duchess Residence

Observations by Mayor of Duchess

By S. B. RAMER.

I left Pennsylvania in the spring of 1915 to locate here at Duchess, Alberta, for two reasons; first to start a place where some of my friends could come to later, and get land for themselves and their children, as land is plenty and cheap, and farming is done on a bigger scale with better returns for labor invested; second, I then being young and ambitious was looking for more elbow room and better opportunities for a young man to grow up with the country.

When I first came here the whole country was prairie, but now there are about one hundred and fifty families that get their mail and do their business at this town. In the spring of 1915 I bought my present farm, which happened to be right up to the town site and we farmed until 1923, then because of my wife's failing health we decided to rent the farm with the full equipment—for shares, and move to town, and start the butcher business, which I followed for two and one-half years. Then I sold out and built a general store and have been in this business ever since and have enlarged the building as the business got bigger.

During the first two years we were here there were not enough children to have a school, now we have two school rooms and are obliged to build another room soon for the oncoming scholars.

Our principal farm products are wheat and alfalfa hay and alfalfa seed. There are also thousands of hogs raised here which always find ready market at Calgary. Cattle are also raised in large numbers and all kinds of garden stuff is raised here to perfection. Potatoes do very well.

There are quite a few new settlers coming in here this spring and some old ones retiring, so we feel that we are at the right place and are satisfied to stay here and help all we can to make this a place worth while.

Bowater Stock Farm, Duchess

By WM. SHELDRAKE

To write about one's own business or enterprise without appearing boastful, is a difficult proposition, but even so, we are quite satisfied, that the man who sang, "Oh! to be a farmer's boy" was an irrigation farmer. It seems to us that to really get any joy out of a job, it must be possible to control, to a large extent, the essentials that make for successful results; so, to control the moisture, that is probably, the chief factor in growing a crop, is, it seems to us, a much more joyful proposition than taking a chance on the elements.

Ten years ago today we came to this project with the usual enthusiasm that people take to any new endeavor, and sufficient of the necessary equipment to take the broncho out of a portion of this large tract of fine land. We had no experience whatever of irrigation and had to rely on what our eyes saw the man across the fence doing, in order to learn the elementary of irrigation.

The Company's Extension Department helped in every way to put us on the right track and we can look back today and say that there is no place we could have located, where we would have had the opportunity to learn so many and such efficient ways to make the land produce a profitable crop.

From a stockman's point of view the crops that can be grown under irrigation in this district are unexcelled anywhere in the North West, and we believe this to be true, having homesteaded in Saskatchewan, visited the Pacific Coast States, also B.C., and investigated the possibilities of the North Country; all with the idea of location.

Up to the present our yields of grain have been steadily increasing in yield per acre, and we know without a doubt today, that, by keeping up the rotation of legumes, etc. and clean farming, that we can expect at least forty bushels of wheat per acre all over the farm.

When one travels over the country from place to place and sees the value of a fine windbreak, or a patch of small fruits, such as most us us have here on the Bowater Project, he realizes then that water, when needed, is the real thing.

We have still a long way to go before we get our farm into A 1 irrigation condition, but we know that beyond a doubt we are over the hump, and that with ordinary conditions and circumstances, we have a farm and home place second to none.

From a Good District to a Better One

By G. GROSSFIELD, DUCHESS.

I came from Brown County, Kansas, which is considered the best county in the State. Rented 240 acres from my uncle, and made some money even if some of the years were bad.

In 1915 some of my friends visited Canada and brought back such fine reports of this country that I finally gave in and in 1916 bought a quarter section of irrigated land.

Started for Duchess, Alberta, March 20, 1917, with a car of settler's effects, a little money and lots of faith in the future.

We had ten years of dry weather in this district, but that doesn't bother much in this irrigated block. We just turn on the water and if its done right and at the right time it beats rain.

Bought another 160 acres of irrigated land in 1919 so the farm now consists of 320 acres.

Had been doing my own cooking. Life wasn't what it should be, but I visited my folks in Kansas quite often. There I found the nicest girl I had ever seen. To make up for some of my shortcomings I built her a ten room house, and in the spring of 1921 she went with me to her new home.

We raise nearly everything except oranges. Where the fertility of the soil is kept up by rotation with alfalfa, sweet clover, etc., the average of wheat should be and is 40 bushels per acre. Oats yield from 60 to 100 bushels and barley 50 to 80 bushels. Two to four tons of alfalfa hay can be raised per acre. Sugar beets and potatoes are also good crops.

The climate is good, a little cold once in a while, but it does not last long. Have lived here for 11 years and never kept my horses in the barn in the winter. They are always fat and ready for work when spring comes.

I have also travelled considerably and have never seen any place where a person can make as nice a home and as good a living as you can here, provided you are willing to work and farm, as an irrigated farm should be farmed.

Have not written a great deal about what I have raised and done, but if anyone reading this article is interested, you have an invitation to visit my farm and see for yourself.

SUNNY SLOPE FARM

DUCHESS
ALBERTA



Gabriel Grossfield
PROPRIETOR



PATRICIA

By MRS. J. N. CAMPBELL.

Tucked away in the north-east corner of the Eastern Block of the C.P.R. Irrigation Project, on a branch line of the Canadian Pacific Railway running between Bassano and Swift Current, is the little hamlet of Patricia—little in size but large in activity.

During the past eight years this section of Alberta has been turned from a lonely stretch of prairie into a well settled community; for in 1920 one might wander at will over the prairie without a fence, or even a fence post to stop his passage; but now this section is dotted with homes on nearly every quarter section, and most of the farmers have trees surrounding their building lots, which serve as a wind-break for their lovely gardens—for the gardens are lovely here—and beautify the home site.

From a "mixed farming" viewpoint Patricia is ideally situated, as it has, adjacent to the fertile irrigated section, a hundred odd square miles of open grazing range, where the farmer may pasture his stock throughout the summer while he uses his farm on which to grow crops.

Being particularly well adapted to the growing of alfalfa, both for hay and seed, the soil here is becoming more productive every year, for not only does alfalfa bring good financial returns to the grower, but it also enriches the soil materially while growing.

The famous "Bad Lands" of Alberta are located about ten miles north of Patricia, and extend for twenty-five miles along the banks of the Red Deer river.

Two good schools provide adequate accommodation for the education of the children in the district and both Protestant and Roman Catholic services are held on Sundays.

A peep into one of our social gatherings—a Women's Institute meeting or one of our weekly dances, mayhap—would give a stranger a good idea of the friendly community spirit existing here; for our population being made up of Canadians, Americans, English, Scotch, Irish, Danes, Norwegians, Swedes and Belgians, shows no distinction between races or creeds, but all are accepted at "face value" in our midst in true western custom.

These prehistoric denizens of what are now the Bad Lands were the Dinosaurs or great Lizards of a by-gone age. They were giants of the animal kingdom exceeding in length and height any of our modern world animals. The scientist scrutinizes the hillsides for a projecting bone—bared by the action of the weather on the soft rock. If it is a large bone and promises to belong to a complete skeleton he sets up camp and commences to excavate. For weeks and even months he works away patiently with a shovel and a tiny pick uncovering portions of the bone. As soon as a small surface is laid bare it is given a coat of shellac to protect it from the air. Each bone when fully unearthed is wrapped in cotton and the whole encased in plaster of Paris. It is hauled on a stone boat to the camp at the top of the hills. There it is boxed up ready for shipping to some distant laboratory. It is the great ambition of every hunter to unearth a perfect specimen—that is a complete skeleton. Besides Dinosaurs, the scientist obtains the fossilized remains of turtles and palm trees and figs.

All of these plants and animals belong to tropical countries. This fact arouses our deepest interest. We ponder the changes that have taken place in our old world. We can hardly conceive of Alberta having once been tropical, with its fronded palms and its figs; its turtles and its dinosaurs. Yet that history is written there in the treasures which the Bad Lands yield to the intrepid explorer. Just how the changes came about; how the dinosaurs came to die herded together in this place; what were the boundaries of the ancient ocean; how that body of water came to disappear; what tremendous upheaval of nature brought about these great changes in the climate and the surface of the earth; these and a thousand other questions rush to my mind. But the whole matter is shrouded in mystery. Yonder is a sphinx-like figure. He has witnessed these strange processes. But he guards his secret as carefully as his brother who broods over the Egyptian sands. Mystery! All is mystery save for the meagre secrets that yon diligent scientist is able to wrest from the vertebrae of a petrified lizard or the pebbled skin of a giant turtle, or the ringed trunk of a palm tree.

I leave my car on the level prairie and follow my guide down the winding and rapidly descending pathway. I do not venture far from his side lest I lose myself amongst these hills of desolation. I am in the Bad Lands where there is neither animal nor vegetable life save along a tiny stream that meanders down to the river.

But the chief interest of the Bad Lands lies not in its awe-some formations, fascinating though these works of nature are. The visitor is attracted by the treasure that lies buried underneath the mass of sandstone. This treasure is neither gold nor silver nor precious stones. Yet no treasure hunter ever set sail more eagerly for enchanted isles than the men who delve in these hills. For the Bad Lands are in reality an ancient cemetery. The treasure is the petrified bones of an extinct species.

There are many places in Canada where the old and the new meet. The sites of ancient Stadacona and Hochelaga now boast their modern cities. Brock's Monument looks down from historic Queenston Heights upon the modern palatial lake steamer. The old Hudson's Bay Fort on the banks of the North Saskatchewan gives place to the magnificent Provincial Parliament Buildings. But the brief years spanned by the bridge of Time in each of these instances compared with the ages brought together when I lay this toe bone of a dinosaur upon the concrete pier are but as moments of Eternity. I can project my mind backwards three hundreds years. It takes me but to the birth year of my great—great—grandfather. But when I attempt to conceive of three million years my imagination utterly fails me. So I sit here making feeble casts into the Ocean of Time. I am forced to acknowledge myself

EGGS

for

Hatching

15 Eggs for 75c.

Flock Headed by First-Class
Sires Purchased from B.C.
Poultry Association

We have been breeding Good
Wyandottes for 15 years.

SEED and FEED OATS

Second Generation Banner Seed
Oats, Heavy and Clean
90 CENTS PER BUSHEL

Feed Oats — Heavy and Clean
70 CENTS PER BUSHEL
F.O.B. Duchess.

Bowater Stock Farm

DUCHESS, ALBERTA

PETRA ANDERSON

DUCHESS, ALBERTA

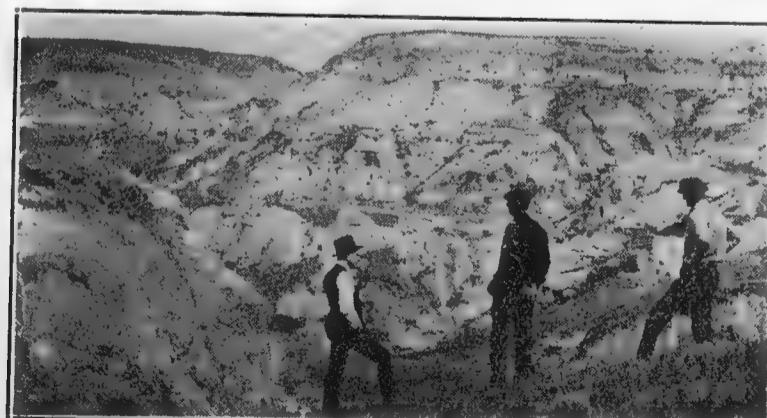
Groceries and General Merchandise

See me for a Good Restaurant
Proposition.

beaten by the challenge of those old gray cliffs—and I vote the Bad Lands of Alberta the most interesting place in Canada.

I wonder what the sleepers in that mysterious grave-yard would think if they could revive and take a look at this, their erstwhile habitat! But I must not encourage any such modern vision of the valley of dry bones! Even a Ford would not endure one minute before the enraged onslaught of one of those slimy monsters! I must crank up and away with my precious "bug" ere the vision becomes a reality.

But pause to take one last, long, lingering look at this fascinating wilderness; and to wave success to the patient man of science toiling down there in the quarry.



The Bad Lands, near Patricia

Five Years in Imperial Valley

By L. P. BARKER.

I moved into this district in 1923 on the first of June, and rented a quarter section from the Canadian Pacific Railway Company for four years. Last year I bought the quarter section that I have been farming, under the thirty-four year contract. In this contract one pays seven per cent of the purchase price when he takes out the contract, and gets the use of the land for one year free. After that he pays seven per cent and \$1.25 per acre for water each year, which amounts to \$350.00 a year on this quarter.

Last year was an unusually late spring. I started to work on the land on the 25th of April. When plowing, I use nine head of horses on a three bottom fourteen inch gang plow, and drag a section of harrow behind the plow. With this outfit, I can plow and harrow eight acres per day, and when seeding, I use four horses on a ten foot double disc drill and can seed twenty acres per day.

Last year I did all my spring work alone, with the exception of fifteen acres which I hired plowed at a cost of \$2.00 per acre. I put in ninety acres of wheat, oats and barley on my home place, and then I put in eighty acres of wheat and oats on shares for one of my neighbors. The wheat at home made thirty-two bushels per acre on seventy-five acres, and the oats 100 bushels per acre on four acres. The barley fifty bushels per acre on five acres. Then I had six acres of grain, hay, oats and wheat mixed, which made one and one-half tons per acre.

On the place I rented, I threshed 1,308 bushels of wheat from fifty acres, and cut thirty-five tons of oat hay.

My horses that wintered in the stubble fields without any other feed, are fatter now than they were last fall when I turned them out. They have had no shelter except the straw piles. This is the twenty-fourth of March, and I could be plowing now. In fact several of the people in this district are farming the land now.

Last year, we had navy beans and golden bantam sweet corn ripe long before the first frost came. In fact all garden truck and small fruits do well here. Now, anyone wanting to know more about this district, write to me, and I will gladly tell you all I can about it.



Bathing in Berry Creek, near Imperial Colony

THE STORE with the GOODS

Dry Goods
Ready-to-Wear, Boots and Shoes
Linoleums, Rugs, Crockery

GROCERIES HARNESS BEDDING
 FURNITURE

M. PURCELL
 DUCHESS Alberta

SCANDIA

By MRS. CARL ANDERSON.

The Scandia district is situated at the south end of the Bow Slope Branch of the Canadian Pacific Railroad, about twenty-six miles south-west of Brooks. The Bow River winds around Scandia's west and south borders, and over to the east are the Rolling Hills—all grass covered.

The Scandia district was first settled in 1917, when Mr. J. A. Hawkinson, of Copas, Minnesota, purchased land. Other Scandinavian-Americans soon followed him, most of whom, liking the country so well that they have since become Canadians.

The soil around Scandia is a sandy loam, and a sandy clay loam, with a clay loam sub-soil, making ideal conditions for irrigation.

The main crops are wheat and alfalfa, although much oats and barley and some corn are raised. Hogs, sheep and cattle are raised extensively. The wheat is delivered to the local elevator of the Alberta Wheat Pool, while the hay and coarse grains are usually fed to the livestock which is shipped through the local shipping association, to the Alberta Co-operative Livestock Producers Ltd., at Calgary, which assures the grower of the highest returns available for this stock.

Two lumber yards, an oil station, a farm machinery agency, and a post office efficiently serve the needs of the farmers.

The Scandia district boasts one of the best schools in Southern Alberta—the Jenny Lind Consolidated School, which teaches a course up to the twelfth grade. A covered van carries the children to and from school the greater part of the year.

The Lutheran Church has had services every Sunday since 1919. At present services are held in the school house, which has a large seating capacity; but plans are made for a church building in the near future.

The local U.F.A. has about thirty members, and meets once a month. It discusses and transacts business of community interest.

The local U.F.W.A. has a large membership, and meets once a month.

The Bow River affords an excellent place for swimming in the summer, and for skating in the winter.

Living Conditions at Scandia

By MRS. C. O. JOHNSON.

When one comes straight from the city as I did four years ago, where every convenience is at hand, to a place as sparsely settled as this was, one might expect discontent and dissatisfaction to follow.

But Scandia has proved to be a particularly sociable community and becoming adjusted to it has come about very easily and naturally. The farm women are so helpful, kind and neighborly that loneliness is mostly a thing unheard of. Friends are so quickly made that becoming acclimated is no problem.

There is something about a new country that brings out the best that is in one, and hard work, long trips to town, and inconveniences of different kinds, which we must necessarily have, do not seem important, nor at all discouraging.

In this community we have a consolidated school and all of the social life of the district centres there.

We have a very promising U.F.W.A. During the past year we had a Red Cross course conducted by a graduate nurse who had just arrived here as a bride. (In fact, I might just say here that we seem to be especially blessed with brides and babies.) Next year we plan on having a Travelling Clinic come to our community to inspect and treat the school children.

The church work is a very essential part of this district, and a Ladies' Aid and Missionary Society enable the women to serve the community in the best way.

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DUCHESS, ALBERTA

THE WOMEN'S INSTITUTE

BY MRS. ALBIN NELSON

The organization known as the Women's Institute originated at Stoney Creek, Ontario, about thirty years ago, for the purpose of study and exchanging ideas on the home and home-making. This was the first organization of rural women in the world and it is not possible for any person to estimate or measure the magnitude of its usefulness. The society is non-partisan and non-sectarian and its motto is "For Home and Country," and that includes about everything in the world.

The organization was so well established and doing such good work in Ontario that the other Provinces, as well as the Mother Country, were awakened to its wonderful possibilities so that now urban women have joined with the rural women throughout the Empire in work for the betterment of Home and Country.

There are close to three hundred Women's Institutes in the Province whose object is to unite the influence and enterprise of Alberta women and further plans of all branches of community betterment; to promote Educational, Moral, Social and Civic measures; to develop Agriculture and co-operate with the Alberta Department of Agriculture.

Through the medium of the Women's Institution Branches the Department of Agriculture has done a wonderful work, sending demonstrators in all branches of activity; sewing, basketry, millinery, household administration; these short courses lasting from three to five days. Courses in home nursing have been conducted and baby clinics held.

The Women's Institute has standing committees on Education and Better Schools, Agriculture, Publicity, Legislation, Immigration, Canadianization, Household Economics, Child Welfare and Public Health, and reports on these subjects are given at the Constituency and District Conferences once a year, also at the Annual Provincial Convention held alternately in Calgary and Edmonton.

The regular meetings of the Branch Institutes are held monthly, and as the Institutes in this section of the C.P.R. Irrigation Project have been in progress from five to eleven years they have become a real factor in the community life.

The work of the Women's Institute in rural districts in smoothing the path of new-comers, providing assistance to those in need, encouraging a better standard of education and health, together with the social activities to raise funds necessary to carry on the work, bringing together all classes of a community, is very much worth while.

"A goodly thing it is to meet
In friendship's circle bright
Where nothing stains the pleasure sweet
Or dims the radiant light.
No unkind word our lips shall pass
No envy sour the mind,
But each shall seek the common weal
The good of all mankind."

CIVIC GOVERNMENT

The civic government of Alberta towns is carried on by a Mayor, six Councillors, and a Secretary-Treasurer. The Mayor is elected for a period of two years. One-half of the Council retires each year, thus creating three vacancies, and the new members are elected for two years. Citizens running for the office of Mayor or Councillors must be over twenty-one years of age, residents of the town, and British subjects. All property owners whose names appear on the last revised Assessment Roll are eligible to vote for the election of Mayor and Council. A resident property owner's wife may vote, also his sons and daughters of the age of twenty-one years and over. Should the real property be vested in the wife's name, the husband and family who are twenty-one years of age, also have the right to vote.

Assessment System

The towns of Alberta are now assessed on the fair actual value of the land, plus value of improvements on the land, at not more than two-thirds of the actual value of the buildings and other improvements on the land. A personal property tax assessment may be levied. The following properties are exempt from taxation:

Churches, Hospitals, Schools, Agricultural Society's Lands and Government Buildings.

Public Health

The Council annually appoints a local Board of Health, composed of the Mayor, the Medical Officer of Health, and three Ratepayers, one elected for three years, one for two years and one for one year. The duties of this Board of Health are to look after the personal cleanliness and sanitary condition of the town.

Education

The Educational Government of the towns is vested in a Board of School Trustees, consisting of five Members and a Secretary-Treasurer, the Board annually electing their own Chairman. The qualifications for a school Trustee are:—the candidates must be British subjects, and able to read and write English. This Board is elected at the same time as the Town Council, all being elected for two years, and three retiring one year and two the following year. This Board has full control over all matters pertaining to education. The expenses for the operation of the school are requisitioned for to the Town Council, who levy and collect both Municipal and School taxes. The School Districts take in farm lands in the vicinity of the towns, and children of all residents within the towns and school Districts are entitled to free education up to Grade Twelve.

GEM DISTRICT

The Gem district, situated about 25 miles north-east of Bassano, contains a large number of irrigated quarter sections that are perfectly adapted to irrigation without much, if any, levelling. This was one of the first districts settled on the Eastern Section. The original settlers largely came from Fort Collins and Holly, Colorado, where they had been long accustomed to irrigation.

Some of the largest trees and best improved building sites on the Project are located in the Gem district. A new branch line railroad was extended from Rosemary passing through the edge of the Gem Colony last fall and during the coming year it is expected it will be extended through to Gem.



A Home at Gem

ROSEMARY DISTRICT

Rosemary is situated on the Bassano-Empress Branch of the Canadian Pacific Railway about mid-way across the Eastern Section east and west. This district contains soils that vary from rather light sandy loam in the Countess district to rather heavy clay in other portions. The land lies well for irrigation though some farms require some little levelling; these, however, are priced accordingly.

Rosemary has two general stores, an elevator, a lumber yard, a blacksmith's shop, school house, church, community hall, etc., but there is still room for a large number of additional settlers tributary to this point.

The crops grown at present are largely grain and alfalfa but Rosemary has the honour of producing some of the largest returns per acre of any portion of the Province; a three acre field of White Dutch Clover, several years ago, having produced \$200.00 worth of seed per acre.

RAINIER DISTRICT

Rainier, situated on the new branch line of the Railroad constructed last fall, is situated in the heart of the famous Bow Slope district, 25 miles south-west of Brooks and about the same distance south-east of Bassano.

The Rainier district adjoining the Scandia district, contains from 50,000 to 100,000 acres of some of the best irrigated land on the entire Project of which the residents of the Rainier district are justly proud. Diversified crops are the rule in this district and a large number of nice homes are already established. The district is settled up at present largely with Americans from Tacoma and Seattle, Washington. They are very anxious for more neighbours and there is easily room for another hundred families in this district.

TILLEY DISTRICT

This town, situated on the main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway Co. 15 miles south-east of Brooks, was first started during the construction days of the Project. Due to lack of settlement the town has never yet grown to any size but it is situated in the midst of at least 100,000 acres of irrigated land. The soil of the Tilley district is of a rather heavy nature but produces as good crops as can be produced anywhere in irrigated Alberta.

Tilley is noted for the prize winning bundles of alfalfa that the district furnished and that have been sent all over the United States and Europe for exhibition purposes.

Tilley is headquarters for the Tilley Colony, where during the war the C.P.R. started a proposed Returned Veterans' Colony. This colony consisted of 50 farms scattered over a five mile radius, which were broken, fenced and improved with small houses and barns. The colony was never settled up with veterans owing to a change of policy and a large number of these improved farms, ready for occupancy, are now for sale.

BOW SLOPE

district is generally conceded to be the best in the entire Irrigation Project.

I shall be glad of your business when you locate here and will make a point to make you glad.

W. A. EVANS

General Merchandise

RAINIER

ALBERTA

The Heart of Bow Slope.

CHURCHES

The Dominion of Canada, like most Western countries, is well looked after religiously, and has many Churches. The Province of Alberta has a large share of these Churches, and almost every denomination of the Christian Religion is represented within her borders. This article will deal only with the largest of these religious bodies, and will mention the most important things in connection with them.

1. The Anglican Church.

This is one of the greatest Churches of this country; it is a part of the great State Church of Great Britain. The system is an Episcopal one, and corresponds to the "Protestant Episcopal" Church of the United States. The various Courts of the Church as it is governed in this country are, the Vestry, the Rural Deanery, The Synod of the Diocese and the General Synod. The Anglican Body may be found in every city, and in almost every town of Alberta. It is doing a tremendously important work, which on the prairies and along the coast of British Columbia, assumes a missionary character. It maintains Hospitals and Schools, ministering to the physical, moral and educational needs of the people. This is a branch of the Anglican Communion in Brooks, called "St. Alban's Church." The new minister Rev. Cannon Harrison, will begin his duties May 1st, 1928.

2. The Baptist Church.

If one had before him the statistics of the various Churches of the Dominion and the Province, the Baptist Church would rank high on the list. The Canadian Church is a part of the great Baptist Body which represents all over the world. Every Baptist Church has the right of self-government as a unit in itself, it also has the right to call its own minister, without dictation from any higher court of the Church. Each Province in the Dominion has its own "Assembly," and the "Conference" is the highest Court, and embraces all the Churches of the Dominion. There is no Baptist Church in Brooks.

3. The Roman Catholic Church.

There is a branch of the Roman Catholic Church in Brooks, but as yet no regular Church Building. The members meet for the celebration of Mass every third Sunday, under the leadership of Rev. Father Arsnaule in the G.W.A. Hall. This Church is a very strong force for the Education and training of its membership. In addition to its many beautiful Churches, its Orphanages and Hospitals cannot but make for the betterment of Alberta's citizens. In the Convents a fine musical Education may be obtained. It also has a separate school system.

4. The Christian Science Association.

There is also in Canada a strong representation of the Christian Science Society. This organization is of American Origin, having been established in 1866, by Mrs. Mary Baker Eddy. The Society meets in Brooks, every Sunday. A foundation has been laid for a new Church Building. The teachings of the Society are based on the Bible, and set forth in a work of Mrs. Eddy, entitled "Science and Health, with a Key to the Scriptures." It deals with Physical and Mental Healing.

5. The United Church of Canada.

This Church is the youngest in point of time of all the Protestant Churches of Canada, having come into existence on June 10, 1925. It is comprised of a Union of the former Methodist, Presbyterian and Congregational Churches. The consummation was the result of a long process of negotiation between the three bodies. The proposal for Union was made as far back as 1899. This Union only in effect scarcely three years, is working out in a manner which far exceeds the best wishes of its sponsors. It has set an object lesson to the world, as to what may be done regarding the uniting of the forces of the Church, throughout the world. There is a pastoral charge of the United Church of Canada at Brooks, and comprised of the three towns, Brooks, Duchess and Patricia, under the pastoral care of Rev. W. J. Moores, Minister.

6. Mormons and Mennonites.

At Cardston there is a splendid Temple, an evidence of the time and money which these people lavish on their Religion. The Mennonite Farmers are a thriving, religious, industrious and law-abiding people. At Duchess twelve miles away, there is a small but finely built Mennonite Church.

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BANKING

The Canadian Banking system has evolved from the practices and expediencies of older Countries. We have assimilated from all points of the Globe, that which was constructive and applicable to the Banking field in this great and extensive Dominion, until we are able to boast a structure which has no equal. The Act under which Canadian Banks operate has a decennial revision, at which periods the Parliamentary Committee review suggestions even of the most radical type, and amend Charters as found expedient. This Committee is comprised of the most capable economists in the Country. In Banking however the paramount differences is in private owned Banks, as against the Canadian Banks operating large chains of branches. We have no desire to adversely criticize the Unit Bank, but rather to advance reasons why Branch Banking, such as we have in Canada is preferable. Before an Officer can aspire to Management of a Canadian Bank he will have served in a large number of branches, obtained knowledge of conditions prevailing in each, observed the direction of his superior and more highly trained associates, allowing him to formulate a policy to be applied when he assumes control. This varied and wide experience should qualify him in a superior degree to the Banker who relies on one locality and limited professional associates for his elementary training.

Banking in foreign fields is quite frequently part of the tuition given Canadian Bankers, the value of which will remain universally undisputed. It has been aptly said by the greatest Democrat that the World ever knew, (The Prince of Wales) "That travel is the greatest teacher," and the opportunity therefore offered our men is superb, and outside of the realm of the Unit Bank. In these large Canadian Banking Corporations employing thousands of men, competition is very keen allowing Head Office to segregate those most competent for their representatives. It also produces men of greater vision and ambition, for the possibilities of advancement in so large a service are a stimulant to every employee. With branches at numerous points it is self evident that external entries are handled with greater efficiency and with minimum cost as the system is identical and uniform. As in all matter of individual effort the cost of operation must be greater, Ford and Co. do not hesitate to claim mass production as the reason for a cheap car. The cost of printing alone in small Unit Banks must run into a tremendous figure, while bulk orders to supply 800 branches will naturally tend to economy. Keeping this minor example in mind it would be well to allow our thoughts to drift into the extensive departments, which cannot be dealt with in this limited space, and it is self evident that in Canada we have maximum efficiency at minimum cost to the public. The stability of a Bank can be measured. It will be readily conceded that a person with diversified investments is more assured than with concentrated holding. Bankers the World over recommend to their investing public an assortment rather than tying up in one stock. Canadian Banks are in this happy position for with scattered branches they can far more readily face a temporary depression in any one, or more of these, without chaotic conditions which might prevail as separate units. Within this irrigation project we are served with a branch of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, and three Branches of The Royal Bank of Canada at Brooks, Bassano and Duchess. This latter institution is the largest in Canada with total assets of \$838,550,100 and operating 761 branches in Canada, 112 in other Countries, in addition to which they have agents in every part of the World.



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NEXT time you are
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your grain tickets and
cheques. We shall be
pleased to handle them
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The Royal Bank of Canada

BASSANO BRANCH W. J. BLANKSTEIN, Manager
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RECREATION AND SPORT

PLEASURE TRIPS

The spirit of the ancient philosopher, who wrote that "all work and no play makes Jack a dull boy," should rest peacefully if it were known to it how literally the interpretation was applied to-day. Pleasure constitutes an integral part of the program of existence in this advanced age. We who live in this district, to which we wish to draw your attention through the publication of this special publicity edition of The Bulletin, are by no means exempt from the proverb. Few to-day are not so unfortunate as to be without means of modern transportation, by which we are enabled to speed away for a few hours, a few days or a few weeks, from the duties of our respective callings.

If one desires a day's outing, there are a number of places within an hour's run. Crowfoot Creek, immediately south of Bassano, provides a beautiful location for an afternoon's picnic. The Steveville Park, about six miles north of Patricia, with its monstrous native trees and natural setting, is an ideal camping ground, and the picturesque Bad Lands are within a stone's throw from your camp. Lake Newell, five miles south of Brooks, is the attraction for the angler. This body of water is approximately seven miles long and those followers of Issac Walton congregate there by the hundreds on holidays.

For those who desire more extended vacations, the Canadian Rockies transplant one from the prairies to the most magnificent settings of nature's masterpieces. The Rocky Mountain Park, of which Banff is the centre, is one of the most beautiful Parks in the world. Lake Louise, a few miles further west, is an attraction of world renown, while to the south, the National Park at Waterton Lakes, a continuation of the Glacier National Park of Montana, is another beauty spot.

All these places are within easy motoring distance, not more than a day being required to reach the farthest away point.

The network of roads traversed to reach these points are all maintained by the Province, and are very plainly marked by Motor Associations of Alberta. Brooks, Bassano and Duchess, are on the Yellow Trail. Millicent and Patricia are on the Green Trail, while those points off the main highway are also on plainly marked roads.

HUNTING

Those of us who enjoy the Great Out Doors will find our Province a vast treasure house of unlimited pleasures, particularly for the hunter.

Big game abounds from North to South and East to West, but within the confines of this one district the lovers of small game shooting may find sport unsurpassed anywhere in our Province.

Countless numbers of wild duck and geese of different varieties have marked this Project as a breeding place as well as a resting place on the annual flights to and from the South. Mallard and canvas backs of 4½ pounds, Red Heads, Gadwalls, Pintails, Widgeons, Bald Pates, Spoonbills, Blue Bills, Butter-Balls and Teals. The famous Canada Goose and Snow Goose test the hunters' skill to the limit and wonderful days of sport may be spent shooting these grain fed beauties during the Fall months.

Many a man lives through the year patiently waiting for "The Day," that day which all hunters know so well, the opening day of duck shooting, and will travel miles to visit our district to sit among the stubble fields waiting for the setting sun to give one last look at the prairies before going to rest in the West. It is the signal for the "Night Flight," when countless thousands of Mallards wing their way in long ribbons of undulating number across a pale green sky to come to rest in a thunderous confusion of noise around the guns.

A half hour of such shooting is indeed a rare treat and will remain a vivid memory in ones mind for years to come.

We must not forget the splendid opportunities offered in Hungarian Partridge shooting which may be gratified from early morn to sundown.

Thousands of dollars are made here annually by some settlers in trapping and shooting coyotes and badgers. These skins have good market value and many farmers have made a comfortable stake trapping and shooting them during the winter months as a side line.

Fishing within the Project for Pike, Pickerel and Gold Eyes, also has its attraction, and trout and salmon may be caught in the mountain streams and lakes, five hours run by motor car or train across the Project into the Rockies.

Recreation of some kind must enter into a persons life to help build him into a good citizen, and if this kind of pleasure appeals to a man or woman, we have the best of its kind to offer.

GOLF

Almost every little hamlet to-day boasts of a golf course. The universal interest in this most fascinating game has extended to this district, and while we have not produced any "Bobby Jones," yet farmers and business men alike join in the pastime.

The town of Bassano has a sporty nine-hole course and boasts of a membership of forty or fifty. They have provided certain conditions of play similar to those met with on city courses, such as sand traps and water hazards. Among their members are a number of players who have for the past three or four years competed in the provincial play-offs, and have made excellent showings.

The Village of Duchess, not to be outdone by their sister towns, also has a nine-hole course, which is more or less in its infancy as yet. The club there has a membership of about twenty-five.

Brooks Golf Club has a membership of about forty men and forty women. Their course is a nine-hole one, with natural hazards, such as a small creek, which crosses two fairways. The club this year is spending considerable money in planting trees and building a small club house. This course was laid out by Mr. Tait White, a farmer who a few years ago was open amateur champion of the province.

All three courses have oil-sand greens. The fairways are natural sod, the grass being cut several times a year.

The Inter-town matches have also been held each year between these three places and also other points outside of this district.

Among the notable games played over the Brooks course was a match between Jack Cuthbert, of Winnipeg (son of our genial treasurer) and Carson McWilliams, both former amateur champions of Western Canada and outstanding Canadian golfers.

TENNIS

Nearly every Town and Village in the district has its Tennis courts, and it is a game played by numerous enthusiasts.

In Brooks and Bassano there is an enthusiastic membership of both sexes, and during the season the courts are always well filled, great interest being shown in the Ladies' and Men's Single Tournament last season, the players giving a good account of themselves when the met neighboring clubs.

The Tennis courts at Brooks are located on part of the C.P.R.-D.N.R. headquarters grounds, next to the Hockey and Curling Rinks, and have ideal surroundings. The grounds are all enclosed with wire netting, which is overgrown with grapevine and virginia creepers which makes it one of the prettiest spots in town with the changing colors in the late summer months.

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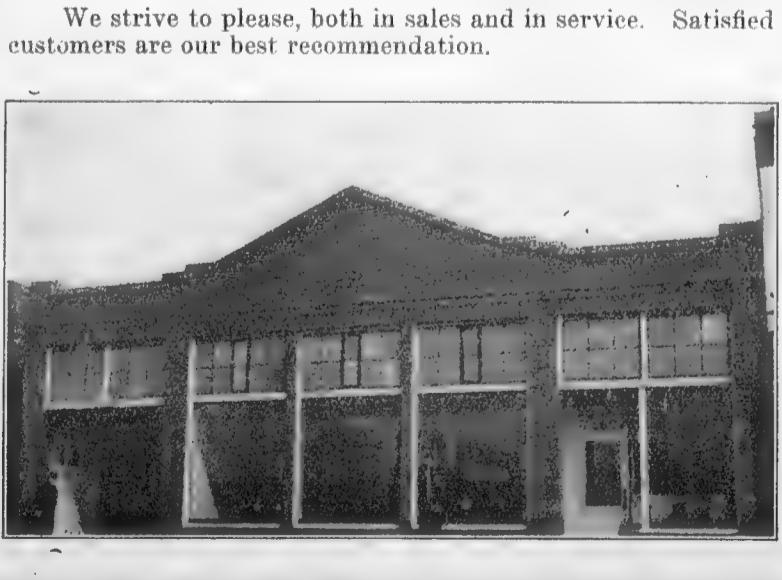
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DUCHESS - ALBERTA

Fishing

A Catch at Lake Hewell, Near Brooks



Lake Newell, which is an artificial reservoir belonging to the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, is located some five miles south of Brooks.

This lake abounds with Jack Fish and Pickerel, in fact the quantity of this fish is almost inexhaustable.

Local people obtain permits to catch fish in large quantities during the winter. The fish is packed in ice and sometimes salted down and sold throughout the

province as a welcome change of diet. In the summer individuals will catch as many as 60 fish in a single day and the added pleasure of fishing from a boat makes a very enjoyable pastime.

The Bow River, which is the southern boundary of the Project, is noted for a very nice fish called Grayling and Gold-eye, and the Red Deer River, which is the northern boundary of the Project, is also famous for its Goldeye and other fish.

CURLING

Curling, "the Roarin' Game," as curlers love to call it, is one of the best of winter games. The sheet of ice used is called a rink at either end of which is marked out the "tee." The tees are 38 yds. apart and with the tee as a centre, a circle having a radius of 7 ft. is drawn. The ice chosen should be very hard and smooth—in curling language "keen and clear." To keep it swept, every curler carries a broom. Good "sweeping," or sweeping, is part of the curler's art, and is performed subject to strict rules, and under the direction of the skip or captain; its importance lying in the fact that the progress of a stone is retarded by the ice dust caused by the play, the sweeping of which in front of a running stone consequently prolongs its course.

Apart from the broom and crampit, curling requires no further implement than the stone, a flattened polished disc fitted with a handle. In weight it must not exceed 44 lbs., 35 to 40 lbs. being usual. The two flat sides, or soles, are so shaped that one is serviceable for keen ice, and the other for ice that is soft, rough or "baugh." The stones of to-day are named after the places in which they are quarried, Ailsa Craigs, Burnocks, Carsphairn Reds and Crawfordjohns being some of the best known varieties.

Curling is practically bowls played on the ice, the place of the "jack" being taken by a fixed mark, as at quoits, called the "tee," to which the curler aims his stone; every stone that finally lies nearer than any of the opposing stones counting a point, or shot. As each side has four players, each playing two stones, it is possible for one side to score eight points at a "head" or innings, but in practice it has been found wiser, when

a good shot has been made, to play some or all of the following stones in such positions as will present opposing stones from disturbing the stone lying near the tee. Stones thus placed are called "guards." Strategic matters like this are decided by the "skip" or captain of the rink, who plays last and who is an autocrat whose will is law. The "lead" or first player, is expected to play quietly up the rink, leaving his stone as close to the tee as possible, but on no account beyond it. He is followed by the "lead" of the otherside, who, instructed by his skip, will either try to drive away the first stone, if well placed, or put his own stone in a better position.

When the skip's turn comes, he is "skipped" or directed by another player appointed by himself, usually the third player. When all sixteen stones have been delivered the players cross over, the scores are counted and the game proceeds from the other end of the rink.

By a cleverly imparted twist, a stone may be made to curve round a guard and either drive away an opposing winner or find a favorable lie for itself. This, the equivalent of "bias" in the game of bowls, is the height of scientific play. Different methods are adopted in delivering the stone, but in all of them a firm stand should be taken on the crampit, and the stone swung either quietly, or, if the skip calls for a "running shot," vigorously; but care must be taken to avoid striking the ice with the stone so as not to crack or "star" the ice.

The Brooks Curlers have a rink devoted to this sport and there are two sheets of ice which, during the curling season, are kept busy.

The game is a most fascinating one, not too strenuous, at every minute filled with excitement and interest.

FOOTBALL

Soccer football provides a "bit of Old England" to the people of our district. The addition of a number of Old Country footballers, who are permanently located here, has formed the basis of a team in Brooks which boasts of a very fair record.

A few years ago the town of Bas-

sano sponsored the game there, while Sutherland Colony also had a line-up of practically all Old Country players.

Of late, however, Brooks has been more interested in this sport than the other points. There is no doubt, however, but that the other districts will be back in the game with good material and good teams, in the near future.

BASEBALL

Baseball in Alberta is one of the principle games of the summer months. Every city, town, village and community has its diamond and team or teams. The district surrounding Brooks is no exception to this order of things, there being teams at Bow Slope, Duchess, Patricia, Bassano, Gem, Rosemary and Brooks, between which games are arranged on every possible occasion. No manner of Sports Day is complete without its baseball tournament.

In the past the honors in the tournaments of this district have been fairly evenly divided, though in the season just passed the team from Bow Slope, which is composed chiefly of boys, who do their work on the farm during the day, then drive or ride anywhere from two to ten miles in the evening, to get together for practice, was the snappiest team in the district.

This season promises to give us as many, if not more, very enjoyable contests.

POOL ROOM and BILLIARD PARLOURS

First-Class
Bowling Alleys

BROOKS LEADING BARBER SHOP
Your Patronage Solicited

J. BISHOP, PROPRIETOR
BROOKS ALBERTA

HOCKEY

The ambition of the smallest Canadian tots in the winter time, is to get a pair of skates on their feet and a hockey stick in their hands. Hockey, Canada's national sport, has thus been built up to its present standard of efficiency.

The towns and villages in our district sponsoring hockey, are doing work of national importance, inasmuch as the sport is conducive to the upbuilding of our boys and girls, for the game is not confined to boys only.

Young men who learned the fine points of the game in our district have gone from here and are to-day taking part in the sport in much larger fields, extending as far as the professional.

In the earlier days Bassano boasted of a semi-professional team. Of recent years they have confined their activities to local boys, strictly amateur, and they have had years of great support and successful activities. Their junior team has been under the management of Mr. Foster, the principal of the school. This aggregation of young boys made a

splendid showing the past year. The senior team has also made a good showing and has sent a number of boys out to larger districts to uphold the honor of the game.

In the town of Brooks skating and hockey is sponsored by a committee of local citizens. Hockey teams range from the small school children to the senior boys. In this way as the boy improves his game and adds on years he is kept moving upward until he finally reaches the seniors. Brooks seniors have just finished a most successful year of hockey.

Both Bassano and Brooks have ample facilities for hockey and skating. Their rinks are lighted by electricity and are of regulation size.

A writer has said that hockey requires the use of hands and feet. It does more than that. It requires the use of head, heart, hands and feet, and when this combination is brought into play there is only one result; a bright virile youth, a better type of physical manhood and womanhood.



Brooks Hockey Team, 1927-28

THE CANADIAN ROCKIES

Contrast is the most necessary attribute of any vacation, so it is a natural thing that dwellers on the prairies should seek the mountains, and those accustomed to the rush and hurry of the great cities should go to the quiet places of the earth when the holiday season comes along. Hence—the Canadian Pacific Rockies!

From Calgary the foothills rear themselves in purple splendor, the sentries of the greater peaks crowned in snow in the background.

Banff and beauty are synonymous—beauty bewildering in its magnitude and its infinite variety.

From Banff to Lake Louise "the greatest jewel in an Empire's crown," is a short journey either by train or motor, though the latter will give one a fuller vision of the peaks. Lake Louise lies at the foot of Mount Victoria, Fairview and Lefroy, a glacial lake reflecting the clear image of the great Victoria Glacier and the pines and firs which clothe the mountains around. This side of Heaven no more beautiful sight can greet the mortal eye than this.

From Lake Louise a morning's trip by motor takes one to Moraine Lake nestling in the valley of the Ten Peaks. Here is a tea house with sleeping accommodation for a few guests, and tiny trails lead to fascinating streams and gentler mountain slopes.

Round by Field winds the road up to Wapta Camp, seated at the foot of Mount Wapta on the shore of the lake also bearing that name. Across the lake are some of the great peaks; Cathedral, with the scar on its face which resolves itself into a great silver mine, and hoary headed Mount Stephen.

A splendid motor trip is down the Windermere Valley, a distance of 104 miles from either Lake Louise or Banff. The first stop is at Castle Mountain Camp, the top of the world, indeed, from which a fine view of the surrounding country is gained. Storm, with a



Stoney and Blood Indians Take Part in Festival in Banff

proud, dark visage, is just ahead, and to the North that most impressive peak in the Rockies looms large, Castle Mountain, a great rampart of limestone with battlement and keep and even a moat at its base. Past Storm we meet the cold water of Vermillion River and in its company travel down the valley to Marble Canyon, a gash 300 feet deep in sheer rock.

The Vermillion River empties itself into the Kootenay, and the trail is through a long forest aisle into the valley level. Gradually it climbs again to the Sinclair Pass through the Canyon, a giant path through the grim rose-henna rock guardians of the inner land. Radium Hot Springs is at the end of the narrow gorge, and a swim is about the loveliest thing you can think of, for the rocky gorges nurse the heat. Here it is, arranged by the Government, with

tiny cottages of bungalow camp waiting you, and the welcome odor of supper mingling with the smell of the flowers. A stop for the night makes you ready for the short drop to the valley levels where Lake Windermere lies peaceful after the emotional climaxes of the mountains.

Here the Columbia River digs for itself, a trench between the Rockies and the Selkirks, and above its green-clad reaches the two great ranges tower. In this cradle is Lake Windermere, a dream of Elysian ease, begging you to stay a bit. You do, and stay another bit. You fish and swim and play tennis and motor, but you don't feel the necessity to do anything else than sit and sit—it is in the air of the place—an easy, restful existence. If you wish to visit you do—there is the David Thompson Memorial Fort, a log cabin built as a

trading post, as a recognition of the settlement made so long ago as 1807 by the explorer who first found the Happy Valley. Not far away is the Lake of the Hanging Glaciers, and Toby Creek with its three-hundred-foot high bridge. Not far away is Horse Thief Creek, an easy gateway to a very spectacular glacier country.

From Windermere the motor road runs North up the valley of the Columbia to Golden, from which return can be made direct to Banff and east. South it leads into the United States to Spokane. The direct return to Banff, however, will serve to place the thousand and one pictures more firmly in one's mind's eye, for it is a trip of which one never wearies for new beauties appear with each seeing, and the countless wonders on every hand take on new charms and thrills.

ANTELOPE

At one time antelope were found in large numbers over the entire western half of North America from the northern prairies of Canada into Mexico.



Antelope at Brooks

These beautiful and graceful animals were ruthlessly destroyed by the early hunters and explorers and extermination was completed over large areas by the farmers who followed. Antelope in the wild state are still found in small numbers in some of the Western States, Provinces and in Mexico, in thinly settled or inaccessible areas. Strenuous efforts are now being made to preserve them from extinction and in most places the killing of antelope is forbidden, and there is a strong movement to re-stock suitable areas where they can be protected and cared for.

While the antelope is a very timid and very fleet animal it is also very curious and will circle around and approach any unusual object, which made it an easy victim of hunters who understood its nature. The antelope has another peculiarity in that if it is startled by travellers it will usually run just parallel to their course and as it takes the lead it will cross their course diagonally.

The antelope was formerly very plentiful in Alberta and Saskatchewan and stories are told of hundreds or even

thousands in single bands even within the last fifteen or twenty years. Groups of from one to forty are still quite common in the sparsely settled portions of the treeless, short grass areas of Southern Alberta. It has been protected by a closed season for years and while it is timid and easily startled it will often stand without concern or trot leisurely away while an auto passes within a hundred yards. There is always an exciting thrill in seeing these animals on the prairie, whether they are approached closely enough for a photograph, or whether their white rump is seen disappearing over a distant rise.

One cannot think of antelope in Southern Alberta without thinking of Charles Blazier. "Charley" has roamed the Alberta and Montana prairies for thirty years, trapping, hunting and guiding and has grown young at it. He loves the antelope and has studied them until it is probable that he knows more about them and their habits than any other man. He has long had an ambition to do something to preserve the antelope from extermination and has worked and talked for the formation of sanctuaries and the stocking of parks. Some years ago he achieved a cherished ambition by

starting an antelope ranch five miles south of Brooks on the shores of Lake Newell. He secured breeding stock by catching young antelope under a permit from the Province and raising them on a bottle. He now raises his own but always bottle feeds the young so they will be gentle and trusting. He has to sell his increase to finance his enterprise, which is the hardest thing he has to do for he loves each one as a mother loves her child. During the past few years he has supplied private parks from the Mississippi to the Pacific, and from Canada to Texas.

The Antelope Ranch is one of the interesting features of Brooks and has had many distinguished visitors.

NATIONAL PARKS

Alberta has over 4,500,000 acres in National Parks, including the Waterton Lakes Park in the south, Banff and Lake Louise west of Calgary, and Jasper Park west of Edmonton, all of these being in the Rockies.

The utilized and available water power in Alberta is estimated at 1,750,000 horse power.

COAL AND NATURAL GAS IN ALBERTA

The coal areas on the Eastern Section are so located that both the north and south portions of the Project have access to mines from which is obtained a fuel equal to that taken from the best mines in the province.

The railway, just constructed from Cassils into the Bow Slope District makes possible the development and operation of one of the outstanding coal fields of Alberta, hitherto hindered for lack of transportation by rail.

This coal area consists of three properties, one on each side of the Bow River, and one four miles North of the River, inland; in all there is about eight thousand acres of coal rights, estimated to contain over fifty million tons of merchantable coal it is a high grade fuel for industrial and domestic pur-

poses; the commercial seam runs from four and a half feet to ten feet in thickness, of clear, solid, coal, free from partings or foreign matter, with good roof and floor, and dry workings; the conditions are uniform throughout, and are favoured in every way with natural conditions for safe and profitable mining at low cost of production.

It may be of interest to note that the amount of coal mined in Alberta during 1927 amounted to 6,936,780 tons, which is 40% of the total output for the Dominion of Canada for the same period.

There are three natural gas wells on the Eastern Section of the Canadian Pacific Railways Company's Irrigation Block, two at Brooks and one at Bassano.

LAKE NEWELL ANTELOPE FARM - BROOKS Alberta



ANTELOPES FOR SALE. Enquiries Invited.

CHAS. BLAZIER

Proprietor

The gas is used for lighting, heating, cooking and power purposes. The rate to consumers is thirty-five cents per thousand cubic feet. The Eastern Section is centrally located in one of the largest natural gas fields in the world.



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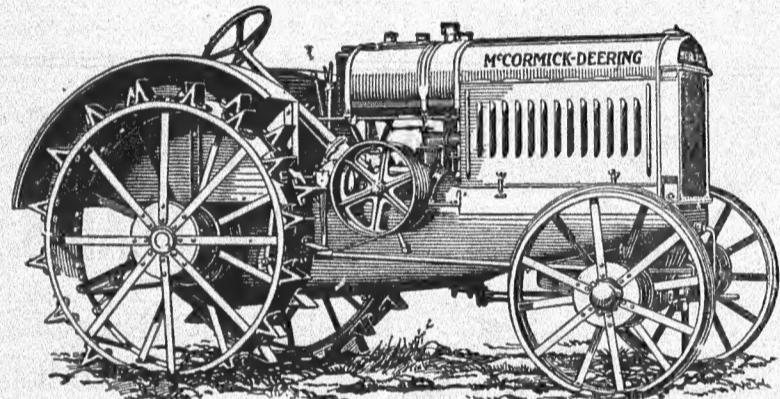
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Cheap Lands Low Taxes Good Marketing Facilities

Alberta offers openings in many branches of agriculture—irrigation farming—grain growing—mixed farming—livestock raising—dairying—poultry raising and bee-keeping.

For information as to farm lands available for settlement in localities best suited to any of the above enterprises, write

HON GEORGE HOADLEY,
Minister of Agriculture. **D. A. McCANNEL,**
Publicity Commissioner.
EDMONTON, ALBERTA

TAXATION

There are but few people anywhere who do not think their own individual tax burden is heavy. This is undoubtedly also true with Alberta farmers but it is nevertheless a fact that our taxes here are infinitely lower than upon most of the United States irrigation projects or similar districts in other parts of Canada.

In Alberta as a whole the average tax on farm land for municipal, school and state purposes is between 20c and 30c per acre and in many cases is lower. This compares with an average tax on farm lands of \$1.78 per \$100.00 or valuation in California or from 50c to \$2.00 per acre on lands in Colorado or over 60c per acre in Nebraska and over 83c in Minnesota. None of these United States figures include taxes on live stock and improvements which are taxed in most states but not in Alberta. The Alberta irrigation farmer pays only a very small tax on land only amounting, according to the valuation and location, character of schools supported in the district, etc., of from as low as 5c per acre up to an approximate maximum of 50c with an average as previously stated of from 20c to 30c. There are not taxes on buildings, improvements, machinery, livestock, personal effects, cash in bank, mortgages, etc.

The Alberta farmer is certainly not burdened with taxes and much better off in this respect than farmers in any other district in North America. The above taxation, of course, does not include water maintenance tax on the actual irrigable acreage, which is an additional tax in any irrigation district. This tax on the Eastern Section amounts to \$1.25 per acre per annum which is in itself much lower than the average irrigation tax in the United States.

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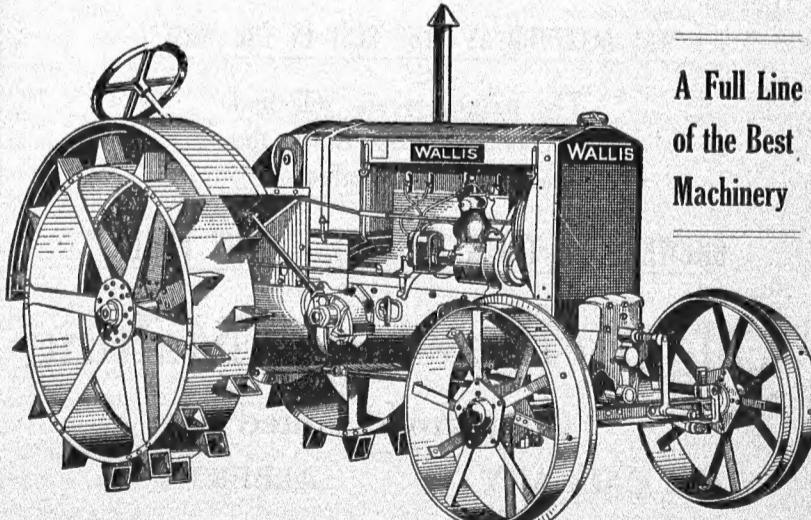
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Calgary has become famous all over the world for its great annual celebration, the Calgary Exhibition and Stampede. It is a combination of provincial or state fair with the Stampede thrown in for good measure. The Stampede, where Canadian and American championships in cowboy sports are awarded, was held first at Calgary in 1912, under the management of Mr. Guy Weadick, with Messrs. P. Burns, A. E. Cross, George Lane and Hon. A. J. McLean. It was a very great success and attracted the eyes of the world. The next Stampede was held under the same auspices in 1919, and in 1923 it became the special attraction feature of the Calgary Exhibition. An indication of its success is in the following attendance figures—1922, 97,732; 1923, 137,838; 1924, 167,279; 1925, 178,668; 1926, 197,471; 1927, 210,879.

The Calgary Exhibition is the show window of Western Canada where a magnificent display of live stock, Government, agricultural, industrial and domestic exhibits may be seen. \$30,000 is offered annually for prizes, in addition to generous prizes for the Stampede and Racing Departments.

The reason that the Calgary Exhibition and Stampede is bringing patrons from all parts of the North American continent and many from more distant points is the unusualness of its several features. The event is a gigantic civic undertaking, held in its natural environment, devoid of sham, rehearsal, exaggeration or affectation. The following brief reference to some of the special features will give the reader some idea of the thrills that may be expected during the week of July 9th to 14th.

Indians

Hundreds of Indians, pure blooded chiefs, survivors of the days of the war whoop—true lords of the prairies, who once darkened the skies with the arrows of death; gay braves and warriors; belles of the reservation and tepee; decked in their war paint, gorgeous tribal head dresses, feathers, blankets, beads, buckskin; yellow with ochre; red with vermilion.

Thrill Follows Thrill

Diversified contests that fire the heart and the imagination in rollicking, roaring, reeling succession.

Stampede Parade

The stupendous Stampede Parade, with its miles of Indians in their gay attire, old timers in Red River carts, Mounted Police, cowgirls, ranchers, chuck wagon outfits, etc.

Calf Roping

Displaying the utility of the "rope" on the round-up and in corrals. Unless the contestant catches his calf in 60 seconds he is disqualified.

Chuck Wagon Races

Primitive, rattling, lumbering, range scarred "mess-wagons" fully equipped. Their daring drivers on the swaying seats handling the ribbons on the fastest four horse teams their ranch can produce.

Wild Horse Races

The climax of enormous equestrian risk, where participants of this mightiest pageant of the plains display ruthless disregard of life and limb.

Wild Cow Milking Contest

The wild milking contest is a feature which can only be seen at Calgary.

Steer Decorating

Steer Decorating, which was originated by Guy Weadick at the Calgary Stampede last year, proved to be one of the most spectacular of the Stampede features.

Morning Street Display

One of the features which is the greatest surprise to visitors is the Western Street Display, held on the main business streets of the city between 9:30 and 11:00 a.m.

ALBERTA'S
OPPORTUNITIES
FOR THE SETTLER
AND INVESTOR
BY D. A. McCANDEL,
Provincial Publicity
Commissioner

Situated between the rich mineral-bearing belts lying in the Rockies and the foothills on one hand and the great grain-growing central plains area on the other, Alberta, though still predominantly an agricultural province, is showing a rapid trend toward diversification in its industries and products. A survey of its development shows that Alberta's agricultural wealth now considerably exceeds the billion dollar mark and in addition the province has established a name for itself as a producer of oil, natural gas and coal and as a centre of growing manufacturing activity which uses almost exclusively the raw products which

are to be found within its borders.

The marketing of agricultural products with an estimated value of over \$330,000,000 in 1927 has proved a decided stimulus to activity in all parts of the province. Business interests in many lines, as well as the agricultural community, have benefited by the highly favorable yield of all grains and the satisfactory prices at which the year's crop was marketed. The high quality of the agricultural products of the province has again been emphasized by the notable achievement of Herman Trelle, a farmer in the Peace River district, who in 1927 for the second year in succession carried off the world's championship in oats at the Chicago International, as well as winning reserve championship in wheat and field peas. Alberta livestock also scored an outstanding triumph at the Toronto Royal Agricultural Fair when eighty animals won a total of eighty-seven awards including four grand championships, ten championships and twenty-five first prizes, establishing a record hitherto unequalled by entries from any other province in the Dominion.

It is significant to note that while Alberta's greatest claim to the attention of the world has been established by the volume and quality of her agricultural products, she has been steadily forging ahead as an industrial province. Enterprising manufacturers have been quick to take advantage of the fact that her resources include:

More than 14 per cent of the coal reserves of the world and 87 per cent of Canada's reserve coal supply.

More than 15,000 square miles underlaid by bituminous sands, stated by geologists to comprise one of the greatest potential oilfields in the world.

More than 60,000 square miles of merchantable timber, the basis for a growing lumbering industry.

More than 1,500,000 h.p. of water power utilized and available for hydroelectric development.

More than 60,000,000 acres of land capable of agricultural development, of which little more than one-fifth has yet been brought under cultivation.

Calgary Exhibition and Stampede

JULY 9th to 14th, 1928

To be Opened by His Excellency, the Governor-General of Canada.

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Motor over the alluring foothills into the majestic mountain playground to beautiful Banff, only 3 hours from Calgary. Ask your nearest auto club for road maps, etc.

The Calgary Exhibition and Stampede

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YOU who can not secure farm labor or are dissatisfied from these other causes.

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